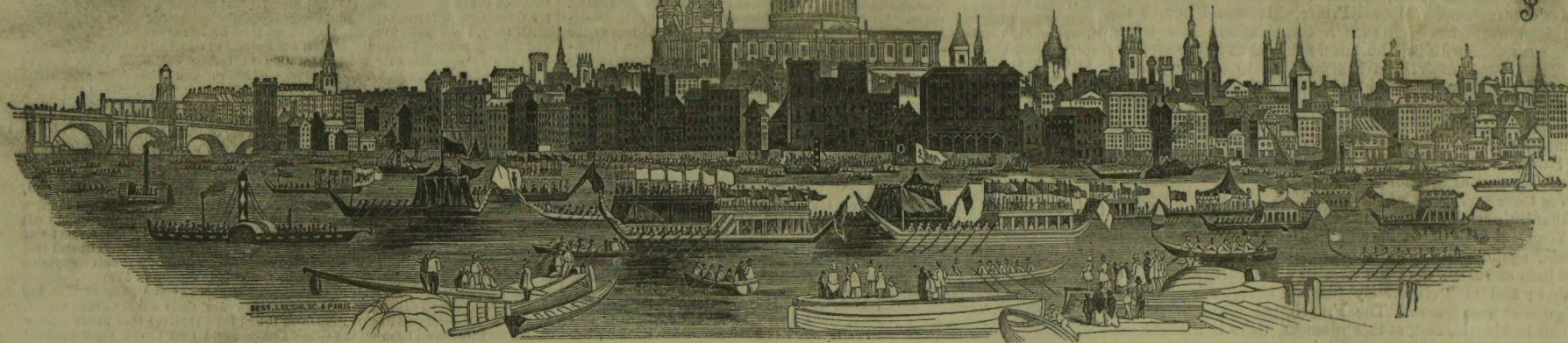


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[SIXPENCE.]

ENGLAND AND ITALY.



LOOKING at the political movement visible in almost every nation in Europe, it is evident that the old repressive policy of which Austria has so long been the representative and support, is fast breaking up and going to decay. Time, that has already undone so much of the work of the Holy Alliance, threatens to destroy it altogether, and what was called the "Settlement of Europe" at the general peace, will,

it is probable, assume new and more natural combinations. The parchment of treaties is but a weak bond of union between nations dissimilar in language and feelings; the Congress of Vienna parcelled out kingdoms and provinces to suit the cupidity or convenience of the Great Powers, the fitness of the rulers to the ruled was never considered, and the consequence has been their compulsory unions have, in some cases, been violently divorced; and others that have hitherto been maintained by fear, are now on the eve of changes, either of masters or of policy, perhaps of both.

Austria, backed by Russia, has been the great repressor of thought and action and political life, in its own dominions, and its Italian States. Prussia, with a sufficiently marked disposition to Absolutism, touches too closely on the political freedom of the West, and, through her Rhenish provinces, too nearly on France

and Belgium, for her Government to play the despot with the boldness and unrelenting severity of Austria. With much that was arbitrary in her Constitution, the practice of her Ministers has been better than the theory of the system they administered, and within the past year the shadow of a representative body has arisen beside the Throne. But Austria is immovable, and weighs down the energies of the millions she rules, with a yoke of lead; she permits no discussion of any kind that can possibly have a political bearing; she employs her immense army to form a *cordon sanitaire* on her frontiers against the entrance of foreign ideas; and, with three hundred thousand bayonets, trembles at the appearance of an octavo volume. By a great effort, she has overcome a dread of railroads, and their dangerous innovations, but still only gives them a very qualified approval; stagnation, quietude, and immovability in every respect is the principle of the Austrian Government. Long and heavily has this system weighed on the quicker spirit and brighter intellect of its Italian subjects; but Italy, like Germany, is bound down beneath a network of small States, and divided by rival interests; and, with the governing powers completely under the influence of Austria, no improvement of any kind was possible. If by chance a Prince here and there conceived an idea involving any degree of change, he was threatened with more than the displeasure of the Court of Vienna; and up to the present time, Metternich has succeeded in forcing on the Italians that inaction which is the quietude of fear.

But even Ministers grow old, and it is said that the latter years of Metternich have witnessed a decay of his faculties, which has visibly affected his policy, perhaps it may arise from greater influence falling to unpractised or rasher spirits; but many observers have traced a want of caution and disregard of appearances in the measures of the Austrian Cabinet, of which former years present no example. The calm, cold astuteness of the Imperial policy are no more seen; quite as despotic as ever it is less skilful in

gaining its purpose. The massacres of Galicia, for instance, disgusted Europe; the same wish to work by criminal instruments, and the blundering that betrays the vile purpose, can be traced in the attempt to excite a revolt and massacre in Rome on a late occasion. It signally failed. All the officials in the pay of Austria were compelled to fly for their lives, and the policy of Vienna was completely unmasked: it can deceive no more there. Even the seizure of Ferrara—though an exercise of the power for which she is most dreaded, her military strength—is but an imperfect measure, and is already half apologised for. There is a spirit rising in Italy that the Government of Vienna cannot comprehend; another Metternich, beginning his career, might seize its purport, guide, and direct it; but the Minister grown grey in the pursuit of one arbitrary, repressive policy, will continue it; and as there is no Government that acts so rigidly on precedent and tradition as Austria, it will, probably, be followed by Metternich's successors, and under all it will fail.

What is it that Austria dreads? Internal reforms made, in his own States, by an independent Prince. There is no aggression on Austrian territory—no injury contemplated to Austrian interests. The Government of the Papal provinces—under Popes too subservient to Austria, or deficient in political capacity—had become a mass of abuses, under which the very people were degenerating and decaying. A strong head and a bold hand have undertaken to deal with this falling system, and infuse a little new life into it; and Austria, like a great coward, is forthwith terrified, lest by the good example it should be forced to the dreadful necessity of doing somewhat the same! To begin a disguised war, to seize citadels, and threaten further interference on such grounds, cuts from under the Austrian Government all support from the other States of Europe; even France, with all the leaning of the King to the policy of repression, cannot do otherwise than defend the Pontiff, though not so heartily as might be wished. England has thoroughly recognised the



right of the independent States of Italy to originate internal reforms without foreign—which, of course, means Austrian—interference. France is jealous of the prominent part England takes in this movement, and half grudges our success while it cannot but admit and admire the boldness and generosity of Lord Palmerston's policy. Already its effects are apparent; the energies of Italy, no longer cramped for want of action, have found an outlet; the Roman Pontiff, heading the crusade against the dull stupidity of the Austrian rule, could, if pushed to extremities, evoke a spirit that might dismember the Austrian Empire. Pius the Ninth was a soldier before he was a priest; he would not scruple to unite the characters, and take the field, if need be, at the head of an army, as a temporal Prince. It would not be the first time the world has seen such a combination; how would Austria meet or deal with it; she has no precedent in her archives for it. The Cabinet of Vienna has gone on in security, never dreaming of a thing apparently so improbable as a reforming Pope: the conclave of Cardinals has not hitherto produced such, and Austria is at once puzzled and alarmed. To add to its astonishment, the minor States of Italy begin to "pluck up a spirit;" Sardinia will make railroads, and alter its tariff, and buy and sell, and import as it chooses, with no leave asked of Metternich. Was there ever such audacity? Nay, the very people of Lucca—that little nook of Bourbonism—have carried a revolution! Are bayonets and dungeons failing us? It would seem so.

In Spain, again, the narrow and crooked policy to which so much has been sacrificed, does not prosper; a Court, after all, is not a nation; and most elaborately planned intrigue is shattered before a popular movement. The French party cannot form a Government in Madrid, and, at this moment, there is a likelihood that all the work of Louis Philippe will be undone, and his child as effectually deprived of all prospect of sitting on the Spanish Throne, as if the influence and character of the French nation had not been sacrificed to secure him a remote chance of it. Can the French nation see itself deprived of moral and political influence, and shut out from the noblest opportunities of exerting it, for so poor a result as this? It has been blinded by its jealousy of England; mistook the temporary success of a Palace intrigue of the vilest kind for a national triumph, and it now stands self separated from active effort in the cause of freedom. In Italy and Spain alike, England, without a "family to provide for," is reaping the advantage of giving a disinterested aid to the struggling liberties of other nations.

We trust that the agitation going on will not evoke any violence. In Italy, Austria will pause before she proceeds to that length; she holds more by fear than love; and it is amid confusion and tumult that revenge awakes. In Spain, what could France gain by hostilities? Has the nation not yet outgrown the possibility of being goaded into a war for the most petty and miserable of causes? What have the French people to gain by convulsing two nations, that a fair-haired boy may live in the Escorial? Is this petty and selfish object worth the slaughter of thousands of men, and the waste of millions of treasure? The Royal Family would gain—the people would pay all the cost. It is time men should reflect on these things, and weigh them properly. Nations are beginning to develop their resources, and apply them to purposes of which our fathers could not dream; war would stop all improvement, all progress—would destroy much that has been done. Nations are beginning to confer together on Freedom of Trade, on internal intercourse, on social ameliorations; Scientific Congresses bring together men from all countries, to give in their contribution to the general knowledge; meetings are called in foreign capitals, to discuss the most difficult problems of Government and economic science—like the Congress on Reformatory Punishments to be held this week at Brussels, in which the experience of one land may, perhaps, come to the assistance of another. All this is better than a doubt whether an army may not have given this or that city to the flames.

If Freedom require a bloody sacrifice in Italy, it will be paid: the object is a noble one, and justifies. If the intrigues of the French King in Spain give rise to a war, the memory of Louis Philippe will be for ever execrated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 14.

Momentous as are the events abroad, and the state of affairs at home, I have but unimportant intelligence to impart as regards Spain, Greece, and Switzerland. The *Débats*, like the two other organs of our Cabinet, has been keeping, for the last few days, an obstinate silence, which is but too indicative of the hesitations and perplexities of our leaders. About Italy, its language is more ambiguous than formerly, with the same marked tendency to dwell on whatever may represent that peninsula as on the eve of a general republican movement. A few days ago, when announcing the occupation of Feza by Abd-el-Kader, it was content to indulge in geographical descriptions of the city, and its antiquities. The only news that stole into its columns was borrowed from the *Gazette de France*; and whether or not the *Débats* was sincere in reprinting it, is rather a dubious question. However it may be, the report I was alluding to, is relative to 12,000 muskets which our Cabinet is said to have offered to the Sovereign Pontiff, with every kind of latitude for the payment. On another hand, the perusal of all our opposition papers is as painful as ever. They do not even try to disguise the satisfaction they feel in witnessing the bitter disappointments of our Government, who, after alienating the sympathy of the country, in order to form the most unnatural alliances, are now losing the expected support they had bought at such a cost. With what anxiety the present crisis is viewed by our statesmen, may be guessed from the frequency of the Cabinet Councils, from the hasty return of our Ministers to town; and, I may add, probably, from the late visit to Paris of our Ambassador in London. The Duke de Broglie, who had come back to France under pretence of presiding over the Council-General of his department, left again for England yesterday night; but before taking his departure, he had several interviews with the King, in which he is said to have demanded the most precise instructions, to cover his personal responsibility under the difficult circumstances of the moment. On Saturday, a Council was held at St. Cloud, wherein it is reported that a decision was come to, of sending orders for a prompt intervention, in Morocco, against Abd-el-Kader. That such a step will be taken, seems the more probable from the contents of the Algerine papers. We hear from the Milianna, that the recent victories of the Emir have caused a great fermentation among the tribes of the district, and that a Caïd was lately arrested, who was the bearer of a most suspicious correspondence. For the last few days, Queen Christina has paid frequent visits to St. Cloud, where the Duke of Rianzares, Marquis of Santa Cruz, and M. Zea Bermudez, were invited to attend. It was confidentially affirmed that the last despatches from Spain had greatly alarmed the Court, and that the Duke of Glücksburg was decidedly called back to France. According to other rumours, funds had been sent to Narvaez, in order to enable him to wage a desperate war against the present Ministry and Mr. Bulwer.

Now that public attention has been directed to the mysteries of the Cabinet, and they are evidently appalled by the general outcry, by the Reform banquets, the reports of our Prefects, and the most significant manifestations of the Councils-General which are now sitting in our Departments, and many of which are expressing vows for a parliamentary reform, an electoral reform, and a more attentive control of the conduct of all public functionaries. Another rebuke, equally severe, has been inflicted upon our Cabinet by the Jury of the Assizes of the Seine. The *Démocratie Pacifique* was brought before the Court upon the charge of having excited hatred and contempt of the King's Government, in its articles on the Prasin Tragedy; and it was acquitted by the Jury after five minutes' deliberation. Two days later, however, the *Gazette de France* had to meet a similar charge, before the same tribunal, and its responsible editor was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs.

With a view probably to give some satisfaction to public opinion, a half official rumour was lately circulated that the Ministry were decided upon bringing forth a bill of incapacities in the next session; that is to say, a bill incapacitating certain functionaries for the post of Deputy. But this is only a rumour, and all promises do not become realities. It is positive, nevertheless, that M. Guizot, for one, is far from opposed to a moderate Parliamentary reform, inasmuch as the King, in *proprid persona*, can dispose of fifty votes in the Chamber, with which he completely lords it over his responsible Counsellors. But precisely because the fifty Deputies, in the personal service of his Majesty, have the power of making or unmaking majorities, it is not very likely that the Cabinet will succeed in passing any law that might materially lessen the influence of the Tuilleries. Meanwhile it is given, as certain, that an ordinance, raising M. Guizot to the Presidency of the Council, will appear in the course of the week; and it is stated besides, that Count Daru is to be appointed Minister of Public Works, and M. Muret de Bort Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

On Saturday afternoon, at half-past two, the Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered of a male child, who is to take the title of Duke of Guise. On the same day, Paris was thrown into a state of some agitation by a report that the Duke of Nemours had been accidentally wounded while out shooting at Compiegne, and, albeit all the journals of the Government did not speak of the occurrence, the authenticity of the rumour is no longer to be questioned. On Wednesday last, the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale, with the Prince of Joinville, were on a shooting expedition, and whilst one of their party (some papers say the Prince of Joinville himself) was cooking his gun, it went off in a very unfortunate manner, and a small portion of the charge struck his elder brother in the head. Fortunately the wound was very slight, only one grain of small shot having entered the upper part of the cheek, and the Duke of Nemours would not undergo any examination at the time, for fear of alarming the Duchess, who was present. On the next morning, however, he was able to mount his horse, and yesterday he left Compiegne for St. Cloud.

On the 6th inst., the *Cuvier*, steam corvette, anchored in the roadstead of Toulon, coming from Constantinople, with the Persian Ambassador, his son, his son-in-law, and suite on board. Apartments are being prepared in the Palace of the Elysee Bourbon, for his Excellency Mirza Mehemet Ali Khan, whom it is intended to treat with great magnificence; his Excellency is a man of middle age, slightly bent, with more than one silver streak in his black hair.

Among the many other visitors of mark who are flocking to France from every quarter, I must mention three sons of Mehemet Ali, and the Prince of Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples.

Marshal the Duke de Reggio (Oudinot), Governor of the Invalides, died on Monday, at the age of eighty-one.

The health of Marshal Soult, who was almost despaired of, has greatly improved within the last few days.

Marshal Sebastiani still remains at his hotel, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. After visiting the apartments in which his daughter was murdered, he decided that they shall be left in the same state as they were in after the crime, and that the doors and windows shall be walled up.

Of the persons arrested in consequence of the late disturbances in the Rue St. Honoré, one-fifth were ascertained to be foreigners; and a passport was delivered to each of them on their being set at liberty, with the rather severe order of quitting Paris in twenty hours.

According to a communication lately made to the Société Royale d'Horticulture, the potatoes in a great many of the Departments are again attacked with the disease. The attack, like those of 1845 and 46 has been almost sudden; the injury, however, cannot be so extensive as it was last year, for a considerable portion of the crop has been already dug up.

The mortal remains of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the late King of Holland, are expected to arrive at Marseilles in a few days; it is supposed they will be conveyed to Ruell, where is the tomb of Queen Hortense.

Extraordinary accounts reach us from St. Lo, the native place of M. LeVerrier. It appears that the much celebrated astronomer paid a visit to his countrymen on the 7th inst., upon which occasion he had to play the part of his own ghost, assisting at an apotheosis of himself some hundred years after his death. The Municipal Council went in a body to pay him their respects; the band of the National Guard played under the windows of his house; and the staff general of the same National Guard was convoked to wait on him in full uniform.

At Valenciennes, great preparations are being made for an historical fête and carrousel, which are to take place on the 22nd inst. The pageant will be splendid; the whole town will be metamorphosed into a sort of theatre, and all its inhabitants will turn actors to perform "a revival" of the triumphal entry of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, into the city, on the 1st of May 1473.

The seven years of sterility appear to be commencing for the drama. The only novelties of the last fortnight have been a melo-drama and three trifling vaudevilles, one of which is an adaptation of the late ballet of "Ozai," namely, the faithful record of wonders, sorrows, and joys of a young Taitian lady, suddenly transplanted from her own island to its antipodes, Versailles. But, on Wednesday night, the Grand Opera reopened its gates, after remaining closed for two months; and this was, indeed, an artistical solemnity. The 140,000 francs granted by the Minister of Public Works, to pay for its repairs and decoration, have been turned to most marvellous account. The large painting of the cupola, executed in the style of the Plafond d'Hercule, at Versailles, is far above the level of the decorative art. It represents Orpheus presenting the celebrated Musicians to the Gods, on Mount Olympus. MM. Cambon and Rohault de Fleury, the artists of this vast composition, have shown more than cleverness in their imitation of the grandiloquent manner of Lebrun. The shields in front of the boxes are adorned with children playing on instruments, with wreaths and vases of flowers. On the whole, the decoration is, perhaps, somewhat over rich, but it is extremely harmonious. Duprez, who appeared again in "The Juive," has not recovered, indeed, his pristine powers, but he made up for what he had lost by surpassing himself as a vocalist. Mlle. Dameron was much applauded in her part of *Rachel*, and M. Allard, who sung "Elezar," is, certainly, a magnificent basso-cantante.

SPAIN.

The Madrid letters state that the publication of the recent decrees recalling Espartero, had caused much excitement among the population of that capital. The name of Espartero, proclaimed through the streets by the public criers, revived many political recollections. The square of the Progress and the Puerta del Sol were thronged with people, and when the Queen rode out to the Prado, her Majesty was saluted with loud acclamations. The cries of "Long live the Constitutional Queen," were mingled with those of "Viva Espartero," and "Viva the National Militia." Several friends of the ex-Regent had illuminated their houses.

The Duke de Frias arrived at Madrid on the 9th inst. The new Ministry are by no means agreed upon the policy which ought to be pursued.

Advices from Catalonia to the 6th inst., continue to represent that province as in a formidable state of insurrection. An army of 3000 men, divided into small bands, sweep the country, and keep the villages under their absolute command. They levy taxes, the payment of which the local authorities have no means of resisting. Want of funds alone prevents them from presenting a most formidable armed force. The rolls of the army actually enlisted in favour of the pretender amount to 9437 men, a number ready to take the field if funds were forthcoming to enable them to do so.

A Bayonne letter of the 9th instant, mentions that a sanguinary encounter had taken place at Targa, a small village in the north of Catalonia, in which a detachment of the Queen's troops had been routed and put to the sword by the insurgents.

PORTUGAL.

According to the accounts from Lisbon of the 9th inst., the new Ministry is considered to be of a temporary character, and that Cabral will, with the Queen's sanction, soon take the head of the Government. These accounts add that the Queen has formed the present Cabinet, to get rid of the importunities of the three Ministers, and the obligations of the protocol; that as soon as the elections are made and the Cortes formed, she will have performed all her engagements to Lord Palmerston, and then that she will follow out her own plan, and give the only man in whom she has full confidence the unbridled direction of affairs. Donna Maria calculates that England will not again interfere by force of arms, and that by cultivating a good understanding with the dominant party in Spain, she may overawe and keep down the Septembrists enemy.

The Oporto letters of the 6th inst. assert that the peace of the city had been tolerably well preserved, but excesses had been committed by the soldiers of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery on the office of the *Nacional* newspaper, which have led to the temporary suspension of that journal, and the confinement of its editors and proprietor in the common gaol.

The programme of the Lisbon Government had been well received at Oporto; but the violence of the military, and the rigour exercised in pressing young men for the army, have alarmed the people, who see in these proceedings an intention to overawe them at the ensuing elections for the municipalities and Cortes.

It is stated, in regard to the attack upon the *Nacional*, that an artillery soldier went into the office of the paper to purchase one of the numbers, and that words having arisen between him and the man at the counter, the soldier called some of his comrades, who entered the office, broke all they could lay hands upon, but were finally ejected by brute force. These men returned to the charge with additional numbers, and a violent disturbance took place—shots were fired from the office, two soldiers were severely wounded, the types and presses were destroyed; and, if the Garde Municipal had not been summoned, lives must have been sacrificed and more mischief done. The case is now before the correctional police.

ITALY.

The *Presse* quotes a letter from Leghorn, of the 5th instant, stating that a grand manifestation took place the day before in that city, in commemoration of the institution of the Civic Guard by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Upwards of 10,000 men, preceded by the busts of Pius IX. and Leopold II., decked out with the national colours, traversed the streets by the light of torches, and singing patriotic hymns. All the windows were illuminated and decorated with flags. On the 8th, the festivity of the Holy Virgin, another popular demonstration was to take place, in which the whole female population, dressed in white and adorned with the national colours—green, white, and red—were to participate. "One fact, however," says the letter, "has cast a gloom over our joy. We have heard, with the deepest regret, that in Sicily, and particularly at Messina, the people had raised the standard of insurrection; blood had been shed; and at this moment a conciliation, which might have been easily effected, has become impossible. Events must now follow their course, and the cruel and obstinate Ministers of the King of Naples will have to account for the misfortunes which their blindness must inevitably entail on their country."

It appears from another letter, inserted in the *Presse*, that "the people of Messina had risen en masse, and obtained, at first some advantages, but that the troops, having received reinforcements, regained possession of the posts they had lost, and compelled the people to retire."

The flying-sheet of the *Corriere Livornese* of the 5th, says:—"The *Ercolano* steamer brings word this morning that Messina and Pizzo are in the hands of the people; and that they have taken possession of the Bank at the first-mentioned place."

The Leghorn correspondent of the *Semaphore de Marseilles* writes, on the 5th inst., that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had solemnly received M. Corboli Bussi, the Extraordinary Legate sent by the Pope. Their first interview lasted two hours, after which the Grand Duke immediately convoked a Cabinet Council, to which he repaired with his Prime Minister, Councillor Compini.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued an important proclamation, establishing a Civic or National Guard.

The *Gazetta Piemontese* states that Rossini is acting as Captain of the National Guard of Bologna, and displays extraordinary energy in that capacity. The same journal announces that the famous Bertone of Faenza has been arrested at Fano.

The *Florence Gazette* contains an account of some disturbances which took place at Arezzo on the 4th, in consequence of the high price of corn. Upwards

of three hundred persons assembled, and attacked some bakers' shops. A civic guard was provisionally organised in a few hours, and by their exertions tranquillity was restored. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested.

Additional accounts from Messina represent the insurrection there to have been of a very serious character; the people, having risen, seized on the principal guard-houses, and then proceeded to attack the citadel; but the artillery being made to play on them, they were obliged to withdraw. The loss in the various conflicts that took place appears to have been about equally divided between the troops and the people. It amounts to about thirty persons killed and one hundred wounded. The insurgents have withdrawn to the hills which surround the town. At Catania and Syracuse, the fermentation is reported to be at its height. The insurrection of the Calabrians assumes each day more formidable proportions; Reggio is at present in the power of the insurgents; who made their movement at the same time as at Messina, but with better success. It is confidently stated that several other towns, and particularly Cozenza, have followed the same example. It is not known what measures have been taken by the Government, further than that several regiments have been sent into Sicily.

All Italy, from north to south, may be said to be in movement. In Piedmont and throughout the Peninsula, in fact, the festival of Our Lady of the Grotto had been made the occasion for a demonstration in favour of liberal ideas and of homage to the Pope, and with an amount of enthusiasm to describe which the *Journal des Débats* declares it to be impossible to find words. Even at Lucca, where the Duke and the Prince had for a moment been unpopular, the tide of opinion had changed, because of the concessions made to public feeling, and the people cried out, "The Duke Charles Louis, King of Italy, for ever!" At Genoa, more calmness, but not less enthusiasm, was displayed.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Our last advices from Athens represent that the insurrection was not at an end, and from Constantinople we hear of a note addressed by the Porte to the five great Powers, announcing the necessity in which the Turkish Government felt itself to act coercively towards Greece. The first movement in this respect was an order to the two Consuls and the two consular agents whom the Turkish Government had established in Greece to retire. The *Journal des Débats* complains of the favour shown to General Grivais by the British Consul at Prevesa.

The Levant correspondence of the *Presse* corroborates the rumour that the difference between Turkey and Greece was assuming daily a more grave aspect. At a recent general meeting of the Divan it had been resolved that the *exequatur* should be withdrawn from all the Greek Consuls, and that Greek vessels should be forbidden to carry on the coasting trade in the Turkish harbours. Both measures were to be executed in the course of a month from the date of the notification, should Greece not have complied with the exigencies of Turkey.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of the 9th inst., adds that on the 23rd ult., the Porte recalled all the Ottoman Consuls from Greece.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 31st of August.

There is still nothing decisive from Mexico. The latest intelligence from Puebla is contained in unofficial accounts to the 6th of August. In these it is asserted that General Scott's advance, under General Twiggs, was positively to take up the line of march for the capital next day. All the reinforcements under Generals Cadwallader, Pillow, and Pearce had joined General Scott, and would swell his numbers to 14,000 or 15,000 men. From this about one-third would have to be deducted for the necessary garrisons and for the sick and disabled; so that the effective force would not exceed 10,000 men.

The train which left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 6th of August was attacked about twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz. Indeed, the attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city. Many other severe guerrilla affairs had occurred; and the attacks of these bodies were daily becoming more serious.

It was reported that they had destroyed a part of the National Bridge, and created defensive works. A decisive action was expected at this point. The *Sun* of Anahuac sets down the number of guerrillas at 4000. The health of Vera Cruz is more favourable.

Late accounts from Yucatan state that a plot for the slaughter of the inhabitants had been discovered, but not before a number of inhabitants had been massacred in several villages. All white and mulatto men, with the women and children, were murdered at Tepic. Party difficulties had been set aside, and the Yucatecos were uniting to resist the insurgents.

The new iron steamer, *Guadalupe*, Captain Hoskins, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., after a run of a little under fifteen days from Liverpool. On the day of her arrival at New York a serious fire was discovered on board, the flames of which were not subdued till the cabin was nearly destroyed. It was supposed that the steamer had been wilfully set fire to, and a negro was arrested on suspicion of having some agency in the disaster.

The new ship *Mamlouk*, Captain Christianson, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 9th ult., was totally wrecked at sea. On the 15th, in lat. 38, long. 97, while lying to, a sudden gust of wind struck the ship, which shifted the cargo, threw her on her beam-ends, and burst open the hatches. After cutting away the main and mizen-masts the ship righted, but was full of water. It was then found that thirty-five stowage passengers and seven seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The survivors were taken off the wreck on the 18th, by the brig *Belite*, from Boston for St. Domingo, and were landed at New York on the 25th ult. The *Mamlouk* was a fine new ship, of 850 tons, and had on board a full cargo of flour, provisions, &c. The vessel and cargo were worth \$5,000 dollars.

From New York the commercial advices are of great importance. The advices from London had cast a cloud over the bill market; none but the most established names would sell. The leading drawers having the control of the market, had elevated the rate to 108. Second names would scarcely sell.

The Boston journals contain an account of a frightful collision at sea, which caused the loss of one hundred and seventy lives. The ship *Shanunga*, which arrived at Boston on the 16th August, from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning, the 9th August, at one o'clock, in lat. 44 25, longitude 58 30, the weather being foggy, she came in contact with the Swedish bark *Iduna*, from Hamburg for New York, with 206 persons on board. The *Iduna* sank in about half an hour. Immediately after the collision the *Shanunga's* boats were put out, and, with one boat from the bark, picked up 34 persons only. One hundred and seventy-two persons, including the master, Captain Ernest Andreas Moberg, were lost. 1500 dollars were subscribed at Boston in a couple of days for the relief of the sufferers.

PERSIA.

News of some importance from Tabreez has been received to as late a date as the 7th of August. The internal affairs of Persia are in a most deplorable state. Khorassan is in open rebellion, and Kersan and Shiraz both show symptoms of following the example. In the first-named country the rebels have already 25,000 troops prepared to resist any force which the Shah may send against them; what the latter may eventually amount to it is difficult to foretell, if indeed any force will be sent, for the regiments destined for the expedition have mutinied, declaring that they will not march until their arrears of pay are settled—a very difficult affair, seeing that some of them have ten and twelve years pay due to them, and that the treasury is exhausted. The troops have become so clamorous that the Prime Minister (who may be considered the author of the mischief) dare not show himself in public. There has been a serious disturbance in the town of Zingian.

THE ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD AT ELIM CHAPEL.—In consequence of the reports recently circulated concerning the alleged desecration of the dead, in the vaults of Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane, by the removal of the bodies in carts, and the coffins being distributed for firewood, Alderman Sir James Duke, accompanied by Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P., City Solicitor, the parish authorities, with Mr. Comfort, the foreman, and other members of the Inquest, attended on Monday to inspect those vaults. Long before the hour of inquiry Fetter-lane and the passages leading to Elim Chapel were crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased buried in the vaults. Mr. Friskien admitted that, before the Wesleyans got possession of the chapel, the most dreadful atrocities had been committed in the vaults, but since they held the chapel no burials had taken place. The removals of human remains that had subsequently taken place were made through motives of decency, and from respect for the dead whose scattered and exposed bones were covered with earth.—Mr. Comfort, who said that he had witnessed at least 300 burials in the vaults, asked whether it was true that the coffins had been distributed amongst the neighbours for firewood?—Mr. Friskien said that the trustees did no such thing.—Mr. Fowler: But are not the trustees aware that the gravedigger chopped up the coffins in the open passage, and gave the wood to the people to burn it?—Mr. Friskien: Well, I believe that the old man gave away coffins.—Mr. Colke wished to be informed whether several feet of the earth close to St. Dunstan's graveyard had been removed, and for what purpose?—Mr. Friskien replied that the earth had been removed to the depth of several feet, to cover the bones that were scattered about. He admitted that formerly disgraceful scenes had taken place in Elim Chapel vaults, but denied that they had been re-enacted during the last few years. There had been, at one time, heaped together in one corner, at least three waggons-loads of the ends, tops, and bottoms, of coffins.—Mr. Comfort: The people in the neighbourhood, who burned the coffin-wood, informed him that the smell from the wood greatly injured their health.—The Inquest Jury afterwards proceeded to examine the vaults, which presented a most revolting spectacle. A large pit had been recently excavated, to the depth of several feet, whence a vast number of human remains had been removed, and, on the right hand side, was an accumulation, to the height of several feet, of human bodies and broken coffins, while opposite was piled together heaps of old broken coffins. The Jury and several other gentlemen having expressed their disapprobation of the state of the vaults, Sir James Duke, who had most minutely examined every portion of the vaults, said that the present proprietors were not to blame for the confused manner in which the dead were heaped together. On the contrary, they were doing all in their power to remedy that evil, and the alterations which they were making were necessarily imposed upon them, and were done with every possible respect for the dead. Still, he called upon them to lose no time in completing their work, and thereby securing to the dead respect, and to the living security from disease.—Dr. Farquhar assured the worthy Alderman and the Inquest that since he had visited the vaults during the previous week, many of the abominations which he had then witnessed were removed.—Mr. Pearson, in answer to questions from Sir James Duke and others, said that on two previous occasions similar complaints had been made against Elim Chapel, once fourteen and again seven years ago. But he was confident that the present would be the last. He said he had witnessed proved that burials should only be permitted in consecrated ground.—Sir James Duke having again pledged the trustees to lose no time in properly securing the vaults against further sacrilegious intrusion, the inquiry concluded, and the angry crowd assembled in the chapel were induced to depart peacefully.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Henry Deane Grady, an eminent Irish barrister, died on Wednesday (last week), at Stillorgan, Ireland, at the advanced age of ninety years. He enjoyed a pension of £2000 a year, as ex-Counsel to the Exchequer, for the last twenty years.

According to the German papers there has been an extensive potato blight in Poland.

Since the Act came into operation abolishing the limit of letters to 16 ounces weight, some strange-looking packages have found their way to the post-offices. At Darlington, amongst other things, a leg of mutton and a basket of grapes, have been sent per post. We fancy the mutton would "come in" rather dear, after paying postage at the rate of 2d. an ounce.

A steam communication has been opened between Hull and Gluckstadt, an important port of the Elbe. On Tuesday (last week) an iron vessel, the *Director*, propelled by the Archimedean screw, commanded by Captain Rawlinson, arrived at Hull on her first return passage with a full cargo of cattle, fruit and vegetables, including a large quantity of potatoes and onions.

Letters from Trieste of the 2nd inst. announce that the insurrection in Negropont was at an end. Its chief, General Griziotis, wounded by a cannon-ball, was carried off the field in a dying state, and embarked at Comy in a schooner. The steamer *Otho* was pursuing her.

Letters from Malta announce that the English screw-steamer *Nautilus* had put back late on the 25th August, for Alexandria, from which port she had got about 100 miles, on her way to Malta and Liverpool, in consequence of having caught fire; and, notwithstanding great exertions used, the whole of the cargo in the after part of the vessel is so injured as to amount to a total loss. Her masts, yards, bulwarks, decks, and rigging, are nearly entirely destroyed, the cabin completely so. The Pacha of Egypt has given permission for her repairs to be effected in the Government arsenal.

By her Majesty's ship *Pilot*, Commander G. K. Wilson, we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th July. There is no news of further hostilities with the Kaffirs since the repulse of the British troops between Burn's-hill and Fort Hare, on the 15th of June; but there was a report that the Boers near Port Natal were preparing to rise against the British Government. Sir Henry Pottinger was upon the frontier.

One of the persons employed by the Southampton postmaster to take the Isle of Wight mails from the steamer to the office has been suspended. He says he found a letter addressed to her Majesty from Osborne open on board the steamer. How the mail bag, the pouch in it, and the letter all came open, some think the lad must know. Of the four letters reported to have been received in Scotland, that had been opened and resealed, nothing is known at present.

Letters from Munich of the 3rd inst., state that the patent of nobility granted to Lola Montes has created a very disagreeable sensation among the higher class of nobility there. Several noble families have left Munich, declaring their intention of never again returning to the town. Among these families are those of Arco, Schenborn, and Bassenheim, considered as the most ancient and the most illustrious of Bavaria.

A circular advocating a suspension of railway works, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London from the boards of direction of the various leading companies, to consider the subject, has been issued by the Committee of the Liverpool Stock-Exchange. This step has been adopted in consequence of "the enormous sums which the Railway Companies are still attempting simultaneously to raise from their proprietors and the public."

From an official document it appears that the revising barristers, who have just commenced their labours, are considered as stipendiary judges. They are paid £210 per annum, amounting to £14,700 a-year.

A line of electric telegraph is in active preparation along the railway from Vienna to Prague. As soon as it is completed, every locomotive engine is to be furnished with a small electric apparatus, by aid of which and by that of a wire, which can, at pleasure, be put into communication with that of the railway, the train can announce to every station, far or near, the events it may have learnt on the road.

Letters from Odessa of the 22nd ult., mention that the cholera had almost entirely subsided at Teflis, and had lost much of its intensity at Taganrog. On the other hand, it had manifested itself at Rostoff, Marianopolis, and other towns of Southern Russia. At Rostoff, in less than three weeks, it had swept off 2000 persons out of a population of about 8000.

It is thought there will be but few petitions presented at the commencement of next session, complaining of undue returns of honourable members, as a general opinion prevails that the next Parliament will be one of short duration. Mr. Austin and Mr. Talbot have resolved in future not to attend Committees on Election Petitions.

Tom Thumb's Secretary has furnished one of the American papers with a statement of his receipts in Europe, which are said to have amounted to £150,000 sterling.

On Wednesday (last week) the venerable mansion at Whittington, in Derbyshire, known in 1688 as "The Cock and Pynot," came to the hammer, anticipating the sale of Shakespeare's house by one little week. It was in this house that the conference was held which resulted in the glorious Revolution, and it has been called since then the Revolution House. The sum obtained was £725, and the purchaser is a stonemason and innkeeper named Woodhouse, who has long tenanted the premises.

On the 1st the section of the Central Railway of Hungary, comprised between Pesth and Szolnok, was opened by the Archduke Stephen, Viceroy of the Kingdom. The salt works of the Government are at Szolnok, and they alone will secure a large traffic to the line.

The *Guernsey Star* states that in the matter of the recent election of a jurat of the Royal Court, Lieutenant-Governor Napier has received an answer from the Home Secretary entirely unfavourable to his Excellency's pretensions.

It is rumoured that a company is to be formed for purchasing the *Great Britain*, and placing her on the Liverpool and New Orleans trade. She still remains on the gridiron in the Prince's Basin, Liverpool.

The City of Pesth, in Hungary, has just contracted a loan with the House of MM. Rothschild, of Vienna, to the amount of 2,000,000 of florins, which sum is to be exclusively expended in the creation of schools and other establishments of public instruction.

Dr. Wiseman has received from Rome the appointment of Vicar Apostolic of London, temporarily, till the intended arrangements are complete.

From an estimate made by a farmer in the Island of Sanday, who has kept a note of the loss of property by shipwrecks for the last 20 years, it appears that not less than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling has been sacrificed in this manner during that period on that island alone.

The Belgian Government is making preparations to celebrate the anniversaries of September on a grand scale this year, chiefly by assembling the army for a brilliant military fête, which will take place in the environs of Brussels.

A hawker of fish, residing in the Basse-Ville, at Lyons, a few days back cut his wife's throat. Being arrested shortly after, he avowed his guilt, declaring that Dukes acted in the same way as he had done.

An engineer in Glasgow has effected an invention by which vessels on rivers and canals can be propelled at about the same speed as steam-carriages on railways, and at about half the cost.

The Keymer and Newhaven Branches of the South Coast Railway have been inspected by Captain Simmonds, for the Government Railway Board, and the Branches will, we understand, be opened for traffic on the 1st October.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the force-pumps now in use in Woolwich Dockyard, for testing steam-engine boilers, to be sent to Mr. T. F. Smith, owner of the half-penny boats, to enable him to test the boilers of the ill-fated steam-boat, the *Oricket*.

It is stated, in accounts from Smyrna of the 27th ult., that it was "quite distressing to notice the stagnation prevailing in all departments of business, especially at a period when there was ordinarily considerable activity, owing to the progress of the fruit season."

There is in the warehouses of the St. Katharine's Docks a rather curious importation, by a vessel from Bussorah, viz., a considerable number of bricks, about thirteen inches square, each impressed with hieroglyphic characters, no doubt setting forth the name of the maker and date of the manufacture. Some of them are represented as having formed a portion of the walls of Babylon.

The Bank of France, it is said, will commence issuing its 200f. notes about the end of the present month.

Of the recent arrivals of grain, of various kinds, from the continental states of Europe, during a period of six days, there were no less than 57 vessels at the port of London alone from the Russian ports, which were, with one or two exceptions, in which other Russian productions formed a trifling portion of the cargo, entirely laden with grain, the growth of Russia.

Mr. Heinke, of Great Portland-street, has invented a signal, the object of which is to afford a means of communication between the guard and the engine-driver, nothing of the kind being at present in use, in the event of any unforeseen circumstance occurring which requires the immediate stoppage or retardation of the train.

The *Journal de Honfleur* announces the failure of M. Bourdel Eude, banker, of that town. His liabilities are supposed to be about £120,000.

The sales of grain in the provincial markets are increasing. Last week, those of wheat amounted to 56,280 quarters.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 12th inst., was 2765. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103, and less than that of the corresponding week of last year by 96. The total number during the same week between England and Calais was 365.

The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung* of the 8th inst. confirms the report of the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and the Holy See. The Russian Plenipotentiary, M. Von Bludow, having accomplished his commission, has returned to St. Petersburg.

FINE ARTS.

SCOTLAND DELINEATED. Parts III. and IV. Hogarth.

To Part III. of this splendid national work, Mr. Leitch has contributed two Plates—"Prestice Pillar, Roslin Chapel, and Cragleith. Roslin will be remembered as one of the finest Gothic piles of the fifteenth century: the Pillar is a most elaborately decorated work, the execution of which is a tragic episode; the builder, as the story goes, went to Rome, to study models for the rich details of the sculpture; when he returned, he found this exquisite column, which his apprentice had finished in his absence: filled with envy and rage, the master seized one of the working-tools, and dashed out the youth's brains! Besides the wreathed shaft, the capital and base are exquisitely sculptured; a beautiful frieze, and a window, with considerable antique richness about its form and moulding, are also shown in this view. Cragleith, the celebrated stone-quarry, forms the foreground of Mr. Leitch's other Plate, which is mainly remarkable for its pleasing view of Edinburgh, in the distance—its stately spires and lofty monuments—its castled height, with Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs, form a noble background to the picture. Mr. Cattermole's Plate—"Front of the West Bow, Edinburgh"—is in the Artist's richly picturesque manner, showing us a very striking portion of the old city: the lights are exquisitely artistic. Melrose Abbey, from the east, and Falkland Palace (the Grand Gateway), are by Mr. Roberts: in the former, the rich tracery of this fine specimen of pure Gothic is admirably shown by a judicious bright light; and the noble front of Falkland, with its massive corbelled embrasures, and cupola-crowned towers, is very effective: we are happy to learn that this stately palace was lately restored to nearly its original beauty, by the late Mr. Bruce. Mr. Stanfield has contributed Edinburgh, from the finest point—the Frith of Forth: in front of the picture, we have the busy waves, the fishing craft, and vessels at anchor; farther off, the shipping at Granton and Leith; backed by Edinburgh, and the bold heights of Arthur's Seat; and the Pentland and Lammermuir Hills in the far-off distance. This is, altogether, a charming scene.

Part IV. contains Benmore and Edinburgh from the Mound, by Leitch. Benmore, "The Great Hill," 4000 feet high, sketched from Strathfillan, is a magnificent specimen of Highland scenery. The view of Edinburgh shows Regent Bridge, a part of the new city, with the pseudo-classic ruins on the Calton, which, by the way, it is proposed to turn to some useful account. Mr. Roberts gives us another view of Melrose, from the south, in which the fine old pile, being much nearer the eye, the rich tracery, and sculptured flowers, and foliage, are seen to advantage. The transept window, and its many-niched gable, is a marvel of enrichment. All are enshrined in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Mr. Harding's Plate is a fine view of Holyrood, from the south-eastern side of the Calton Hill; the uniformity of which is relieved by a foreground of cottages. Mr. Nash has contributed an interior of Glasgow Cathedral, with figures, showing the resistance to the threatened demolition of the edifice after the Reformation. The band of despoilers, with their weapons, form a very spirited group, and the architectural portion of the picture is characteristic of the fine masonry of the Cathedral. Last in our enumeration, though, perhaps, first in merit, is Mr. Cattermole's "Glamis Castle," one of the finest Scottish baronial mansions, the earliest record of which is 1104, when Malcolm II. was murdered here, the identical room being shown to the visitor. Mr. Cattermole shows us the château, with its bristling roof and clustering turrets, flanked with picturesque timber-trees, and peopled by cleverly costumed figures—all combining to form a delightful picture.

Mr. Lawson's letter-press concludes the history of Edinburgh Castle, and then deals with Holyrood, and the Old City: it is sparklingly written throughout; the narrative flowing well, and enriched but not impeded by genealogical and antiquarian research, of high value. Indeed, we rarely find the "history" in illustrative works, so copious and satisfactory.

Reverting to the Lithographs, all cleverly drawn by Harding—what perfection have our artists reached in the process, since its introduction into England, some five-and-twenty years since. Nothing could be more dispiriting than the first attempts in this country—their failure was ridiculous. At the present day, however, our Royal Academicians draw for transfer to stone, and the art does ample justice to their finest compositions; as may be witnessed in the superb productions before us.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH. Published by A. J. Dick, New York.

An ably-executed view of the Scott Memorial, by the Artist, whose engraving of "The Last Supper" we noticed a week since. The print of the Monument, published in Edinburgh, measures 20 by 13½ inches; whereas, the New York engraving before us is 26 by 20 inches. The fame of Scott is co-extensive on both sides of the Atlantic, and the interest of this plate will be in proportion. The view is from the south side of Princes-street, with the Old City in the distance. The embossing foliage gives a fine effect to the architecture: it is, indeed, a noble work—only 17 feet short of the height of the London Monument. Its canopied niches; its multitudinous pinnacles; and its exquisite arches; form a picturesque, pyramidal mass, of commanding beauty. Beneath is seated the effigies of the Magician whose wand has enraptured thousands and tens of thousands of readers throughout the known world. The Monument itself, too, is the work of a self-taught genius, unhappily cut off from the world's prosperity. More of the vacant niches, by the way, are about to be filled; Mr. Park, the sculptor, having a commission for this purpose.

SKETCHES AT KILLARNEY AND GLENGARIFF. By CHARLES NEWPORT BOLTON, Esq., A. B. Lithographed by G. Rowe.

This work is published for the benefit of the Distressed Irish, and is inscribed to the Marchioness of Waterford, "whose care for the suffering Poor, during a Season of Pestilence and Famine, has endeared her to a warm-hearted People." We are happy to find the benevolent object supported by the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, and some 120 subscribers of the highest rank and respectability. The Lithographs, 13 in number, are artistically executed and printed in tint; they include two views of Maccross Abbey, the Eagle's Nest, the Turk Cascade, Ross Castle, and Glengariff—all lions of the Irish Lake district; and such of our readers as have a taste for the picturesque, may indulge it by the purchase of these Sketches, at the same time that they "enjoy the luxury of doing good."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GEORGE WITHAM, ESQ., OF LARTINGTON HALL, CO. YORK.

This lamented gentleman, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of York and Durham, and formerly Captain in the 68th Light Infantry, died at his seat, Lartington Hall, on the 8th instant, in his 42nd year. He was son of the late Henry Silvertop, Esq., who assumed the surname of Witham, in consequence of his marriage with Eliza, niece and heiress of William Witham, Esq., of Cliffe; and was thus descended from one of the oldest families in the North of England, originally settled in Lincolnshire, and named from the River Witham, in that county.

Captain Witham had died unmarried, leaving one surviving brother, the Rev. Thomas Edward Witham, a priest of the Church of Rome; and three sisters, Catherine, wife of Henry Eaglefield; Emma-Seraphina, of William Dunn, Esq.; and Winifred, of Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale.

SILAS WRIGHT.

SILAS WRIGHT, senator of the United States, died suddenly at his residence, in St. Lawrence County, a short time since, aged 52. He had filled various public offices, and was, for a period, Governor of the State of New York. He was, in truth, no ordinary man, and exercised a controlling influence with the Democratic party, whose candidate he would have been at the next election for the Presidency of the United States. His death, at this moment, is, therefore, an important event; and may, in its consequences, affect the future policy, foreign and domestic, of America. It will be found no easy matter for the dominant party to fill the void the death of Silas Wright has created. In another point of view, he is a national loss. He favoured the Wilnot Proviso, and, had he lived, would, doubtless, have contributed to the settlement of the Slavery question.

LADY JANE PEEL.

LAST week we announced the decease of this estimable lady, the wife of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, and daughter of Stephen, late Earl of Mountcashell. Her Ladyship was born 17th September, 1796, and married 17th June, 1819. She leaves a very large family to mourn her loss.

The noble house of Mountcashell deduces its descent from Thomas de Moore, one of the Knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and who survived the decisive Battle of Hastings, in which he had a principal command. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the ancestors of the present Earl were seated in the West of England; and in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign they purchased an estate near Larden, county Salop, whence, for nearly a century, they were designated the Mores of "Shropshire." In the time of James I., Richard Moore, Esq., emigrated to Ireland; and his son Stephen, purchasing the estate of Kilworth, county Cork, became ancestor of the Moores, of Kilworth, now Earls of Mountcashell.

THE PRINCESS OF HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

THE Catholic principedom of Hohenzollern-Hechingen lies in Saabia, one of the circles of the Germanic Confederation. The reigning Princess Eugenia, whose death we record, was the second daughter of the famous Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by his wife Augusta, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria. The Princess Eugenia was born the 23rd December, 1808, and was married the 22nd May, 1826, to Frederick William Hermann Constantine, reigning Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Duke of Sagan, by whom she had no issue. Her Serene Highness died on the 1st inst.

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

[The extraordinary interest manifested throughout the country by the announcement of the sale of Shakespeare's House, at Stratford-upon-Avon, assured us that we should gratify our Readers in presenting to them a Series of New and Original Pictures of the Localities in and around Stratford, which are associated with our immortal Poet. The present Number of our Journal will show how far we have succeeded in this object. The Pictures have been drawn upon the spot, by Mr. E. Duncan; and the accompanying descriptive Memoir is authenticated by a careful investigation of various sources of valuable information, placed at the disposal of the Author and Artist, during their recent visit to Stratford.]

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Where his first infant lays sweet Shakespeare sung,
Where the last accents falter'd on his tongue.

The pleasant and memorable town of Stratford, to which the genius of one man has given immortality, is situated on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, in the county of Warwick, and takes its name, according to Dugdale, from having been the *ford* or passage over the water upon the great street or road leading from Henley-in-Arden towards London. Stratford is traceable by name to a very early period. Three hundred years before the Norman invasion we find St. Egwin, the third Bishop of Worcester, and founder of the magnificent Abbey of Evesham, exchanged a monastery at Fladbury, in Worcestershire, for the Stratford monastery, then in possession of Athelard, a Viceroy over the Mercians. (See Heming's Chartulary.)

The convent appears to have been founded shortly after the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, but the earlier records of its history are imperfect. St. Egwin could have presided but a few years before he was exalted to the Episcopal chair, and by whom he was succeeded as Superior in the Stratford Convent, is unknown. When, upwards of a century later, it was annexed to the Bishopric of Worcester, Berthulf, the 19th King of the Mercians, confirmed it by his charter, granted at Tamworth, and still preserved, with many additional privileges, to Heabert, the tenth Bishop of that diocese; and when Offa, King of the Mercians, in 758, gave Shottery Meadow, in this parish, to the Church of Worcester, he gave also three farms at Nuthurst, in the Woodland; two of which, Wirifred, Bishop of Worcester, in the year 872, granted to Eanwulf, for forty marks of gold, to hold during his life, and the lives of any other three that he should leave them to; and after their deaths to go to the Monastery of Stratford. This is the last grant extant; and when or by whom the Convent was subsequently dissolved, there is no certain information obtainable. It is conjectured, however, that the Monks were expelled from Stratford by Elier, a powerful Earl of Mercia, who had conceived an inveterate hatred against them; and that, by his influence and authority, secular canons were placed in their stead throughout all the convents in this province.

Meanwhile, the town of Stratford, which, from a few inhabitants, probably dependant wholly upon the Monastery, began to assume a more flourishing aspect, was kept in possession by the Bishops of Worcester, and was retained by their successors long after the Conquest.

In the Domesday Book of the Conqueror, compiled between 1081 and 1086, it is rated at fourteen hides and a half, and was then possessed by Wolstan, the twenty-fifth Bishop of Worcester. At that period, as the accompanying extract shows, there was a church (on the site, Leland supposes, of the ancient monastery), a mill yielding ten shillings per annum and a thousand eels; the value of the whole manor amounting to £25, no inconsiderable revenue in those days.

Ea pars libri de Domesday, quas ad ecclesiam pertinet Wigorniensem. III. Terra episcopi de Wirestre. In Patellu Hundr. Episcopus de Wirestre tenet et teneat Stradforde. Ibi XIV. hide, et dim. dim. Terra est XXXI. carucat. In Dominio sunt III. carucato, et XXI. villani, cum Presbitero, et VII. bordari, habentes XXVIII. caruc. Ibi Molin. de X. solidis, et mille angull. et pratum V. quarentenarum longitudine et II. quarentenarum latitudine. Tempore Regis Edwardi et post, valuit C. solidos, modo valet XXV. libras.

In the seventh year of Richard the First, a charter, dated January, 25, 1197, was granted to John de Constantius, for the holding a market on the Thursday in every week, which remains to the present time, the day, however, having been changed to Friday. This John de Constantius, by his own deed, referring to King Richard's charter, settled upon his burgesses of Stratford the inheritance of their burgages, reserving to himself for all services the annual payment of 12d.; to each of these burgages he allotted a stipulated quantity of land, making them free of toll for ever, and excommunicating all persons who should infringe upon their privileges. These rights were confirmed by succeeding prelates, and charters obtained for fairs to be held at appointed periods, all of which tended to the prosperity and importance of the town.

In the 13th of Edward the Third, Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, granted to John de Peto, junior, a lease of the manor of Stratford for life, at the yearly rent of £60; and in the third of Edward the Sixth, we find that Nicholas Heath exchanged it with John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, for certain lands in Worcestershire. In 1596, the manor was possessed by Edward Greville, Esq., from whose executors it went to James the First, and Charles the Second conveyed it to Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, in whose family it still remains.

The spot selected by our Artist for his View of the Town, is a commanding eminence not far from Stratford, on the left-hand side of the high road to Warwick. Ascending the uplands here, a panorama of remarkable richness and variety is spread before you. Hill and dale in graceful undulations—luxuriantly wooded parks—the winding Avon, tracked by the fringe of willows on its banks—the peaceful town, with its venerable church—and, afar off, the grandly-towering outline of the Malverns—form, altogether, a landscape essentially English, and such as is rarely to be found in any other country than our own. But, rich and pleasant as the prospect is, it takes its crowning glory from the mighty genius whose dust reposes at our feet. It is his genial spirit which pervades and sanctifies the scene; and every spot on which the eye can rest claims some association with his life. We tread the very ground that he has trod a thousand times, and feel, as he had felt—

—that the heaven's breath
Smells woefully here.

For these heights at Welcombe, so immediately in the vicinity of his home, would have peculiar charms for Shakespeare in his youth. They must have been his frequent haunt at early morn—

Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy.

And looking hence at day-break on the distant hills; his young imagination may have shadowed forth those exquisite descriptions of the morning light which have become to every one like household pictures.

A little way off, to the right, we can almost trace the spot, where, quiet and sequestered, in the fields of Shottery, stands the homestead of his early love. More distant, on the other hand, embosomed amid majestic elms and antique oaks, we catch a glimpse of Charlecote, the ancient seat of the Lucys. Immediately beneath us is the dwelling of his youth, in Henley-street, and near to it stands the Chapel of the Guild, marking at once the locality of his school, and the home of his choice, "New Place."

A few paces further still, and the eye rests contemplatively on that "Last scene of all," the venerable church—his everlasting mansion—the tranquil depository of his sacred ashes, till

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit—shall dissolve;
And, like an insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

THE HOUSE IN HENLEY-STREET, WHERE SHAKESPERE IS REPUTED TO HAVE BEEN BORN.

THE report, a short time since, that this memorable edifice was "in the market," and about to be subjected to public competition, awakened a natural curiosity in many to know how far the tradition which ascribes to it the honour of being the birth-place of the Poet, is borne out by the records of the time. We are not of those who attach much import to the question, whether this, in reality, is the tenement wherein he first drew breath? As has been well remarked, if it were not the birth-place of the child, it was, unquestionably, the nurturing place of the Poet, which is of infinitely more consequence, and surely sufficient to entitle it to respect and preservation from the nation at large.

The strongest corroborative support of the received tradition is part

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.
THE DRAWINGS BY E. DUNCAN, ESQ.



SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

of a court-roll, dated 1552, lately published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his "New Illustrations, &c., of the Life of Shakespeare," in which the Poet's father, John Shakespeare, is mentioned in immediate connection with Henley-street. This is certainly a most important document; and, we should think, the earliest mention of the name which can be found among the ancient records of the town. An examination of the Minutes of the Common Hall, Pleas of the Court of Record, Rent-Roll of the Lands, &c., belonging to the Corporation of Stratford, Proceedings of the Court-Leet, and Accounts of the Chamberlains of the Borough, although not uninteresting as showing the class of men who formed the "worshipful society" of the place, affords but very meagre information concerning John Shakespeare.

The town was then, according to the charter of Edward VI., June 28th, 1553 (granted only eight days before his death), under the jurisdiction of a Bailiff, fourteen Aldermen, and fourteen Burgesses. The first High Bailiff nominated under the new incorporation, 1553, was "Thomas Gilbert." Mr. Gilbert was a dyer; and, it is not improbable that John Shakespeare's second son, "Gilbert," was named after him. For 1554 William Whately was chosen. He is found to have been elected High Alderman in 1559; and, in the same year, licensed to keep a tavern, and to retail wines, &c. In 1555 we have "John Burbage," who is conjectured to have been related to the James and Richard Burbage, whom we find, thirty-four years afterwards, co-sharers with our Poet, in the Playhouse, at Blackfriars. In this year occurs the first recorded list of the Capital Burgesses.

In 1556 Ralph Cawdrey is Chief Bailiff. He was a butcher, and we find him chosen Chief Alderman in 1570.

In 1557 Francis Harbage (a skinner) is elected Head Bailiff. The first set of by-laws extant are dated Michaelmas Day in this year, and appear in the Council-book "A."

In 1558 we have Robert Perrot (a brewer); and, eleven years after, on the 7th of Sept. 1569, we find him "Fyned 20d., by order of the Hall, for non-attendance at Common Council."

In 1559 Adrian Quiney is enrolled First Bailiff. Mr. Quiney was a

grocer, served as Constable in 1554, and was elected Capital Alderman, 1562. A descendant of his, Thomas Quiney, married the Poet's second daughter, Judith Shakespeare, 10th February, 1615-16.

In 1560 Robert Sadler is the First Bailiff. He was a baker, and was chosen Capital Alderman in 1562.

In 1561 Lewis ap Williams, ironmonger and afterwards fishmonger, appears as First Bailiff. He was Chamberlain in 1558, and Chief Alderman, 1564.

In 1562 the High Bailiff is Humphrey Plymley, a mercer. He served as Constable 1558, and was first Chamberlain in 1559.

In 1563, George Whately, wollen draper, is High Bailiff. He figures as "Bridgewarden" in 1545, and again in 1547, and as Capital Alderman, 1566 (A second code of by-Laws are recorded in the Council Book (A) this year).

In 1564, Richard Hill appears as High Bailiff. Mr. Hill was a woollen draper. In 1557 he is chosen ale-taster (a regulator of the measures and the quality of the beer), and in 1558 is elected second Chamberlain.

He died Dec. 17, 1593, and has a long inscription to his memory at the south end of the transept, in Stratford Church.

Passing over the intermediate names, we reach the most important, "John Shakespeare," who is recorded as High Bailiff in 1568, and obtains a grant of arms from the Herald's College in the same year.

Prior to this, we discover that in a civil action on the 17th of June, 1555, he is described as a glover. "John Shakespeare de Stratford, in coun. Warwic., glover." On April 30, 1556, he was one of the Jury of the Court-Leet. In 1557 he is summoned on a Jury in a civil action, and sworn ale-taster. In the latter end of 1557 or early in 1558 he was elected a Capital Burgess; in 1558 and 1559 was chosen Constable. Oct. 6th, 1559, was sworn affeeror (there were four affeerors chosen annually who had the power of decreeing summary punishment for offences not mentioned by statute), and again in May, 1561. In 1561 and 1562 was Chamberlain; in 1563, Second Chamberlain. On July 4th, 1565, was chosen Alderman. The next entry is that above,

recording his service as High Bailiff in 1568; and then no further records connect him with the Municipal duties for some years; the last occurred on Sep. 6th, 1586, and sets forth that "William Smith and Richard Courte are chosen to be Aldermen in the place of John Wheler and John Shaxspere, for that Mr. Wheler doth desyer to be put out of the Company, and Mr. Shaxspere doth not come to the halles when they be warned, nor hath not done of long time."

From 1556 to 1571, a space of 15 years, we are thus in some measure enabled to trace the progress of John Shakespeare in what may be termed his public life. During this period, we find him proceeding through the accustomed course of Municipal honours till he attains the highest dignity the Corporation could bestow. It is reasonable to infer that at this time he possessed the respect and esteem of his townsmen, and was a thriving and responsible man. This is corroborated too by the scanty particulars of his private history which have been preserved. In 1556 he was admitted at the Court-Leet to two copyhold estates in Stratford. The following is a translation of the entry upon the Court-roll.

Stratford-upon-Avon. View of Frank-pledge, with the Court and Session of the Peace held of the same, on the second day of October, in the year of the reign of William and Mary, by the grace of God, &c., the third and fourth.

Item. They present that George Turnor has alienated to John Shakespeare and his heirs one tenement, with a garden, and croft with their appurtenances, in Greenhill-street, held of the Lord, and delivered according to the roll, for the rent from thence to the Lord of sixpence per annum; and the said John in the aforesaid Court did fealty for the same.

Item. That Edward West has alienated to him the aforesaid John Shakespeare, one tenement, with a garden adjacent, in Henley-street, for the rent from thence to the Lord of sixpence per annum, and suit of Court, and the said John in the aforesaid Court did fealty.

In 1557 or 1558, he had wooed and won the descendant of one of the oldest and highest families in the county, MARY ARDEN, of Wilmeccote, the mother of the Poet, and by this marriage became possessed of the property in Wilmeccote called Asbies, consisting of about sixty acres of arable and pasture land, and a house. "A small fortune," as Mr. Knight remarks, "for a descendant of the Lord of forty-seven manors;" but it was enough for happiness.

It is at this period, 1558, that the Register of Stratford commences and turning to the entry of baptisms in that year, we find the baptism of "Joan, daughter to John Shakespeare," on the 15th of Sept. Four years afterwards, on the 23rd of Decr., 1562, Margaret, daughter to John Shakespeare, is baptised. (These daughters both died young.) We then come to the most important entry in this or any other register in the world :-

1564, April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare.

These few syllables attest the baptism of "William, the son of John Shakespeare," but, strange to say, no record has been found to stamp the day, the hour, the moment, when this immortal Son was given to the world. In this, as in almost every other circumstance of importance in the history of the Poet, our only authority is tradition, which asserts that he was born upon St. George's Day, the 23rd of April, three days before the entry of his baptism.

The subsequent entries in the register give the Poet three brothers and two more sisters, viz. :-

Gilbert, the son of John Shakespeare, baptized 13th of Oct., 1566.
Joan, daughter of John Shakespeare, baptized April 15th, 1569.
Richard, son of Master John Shakespeare, baptized March 11th, 1574.
Anne, daughter of Master John Shakespeare, baptized Sept. 28th, 1578; and
Edward, son of Master John Shakespeare, baptized May the 3rd, 1580.

Of these eight children which constituted the family of Shakespeare's father, five only—William, Gilbert, Joan, Richard, and Edmund—reached maturity.

Rowe gives to John Shakespeare "ten children in all"—an error Malone has satisfactorily accounted for, by showing that, to make the confusion which involves the family history of the Poet worse confounded, the register and the books of the Corporation present another "John Shakespeare" and family resident in Stratford at the period. This other *Dromio* appears to have been in very humble circumstances: he is mentioned as a "shoemaker," and sometimes as a "corvisor." The first entry concerning him occurs in the registry of his marriage to Margery Roberts, in 1584.

In 1570 we find John Shakespeare, the Poet's father, in occupation of a meadow of fourteen acres, with appurtenances, called Ingon, about a mile and a half from Warwick, at a yearly rent of eight pounds, equivalent to about forty pounds in the present day.

Four years afterwards, in 1574, he purchases the two freehold houses in Henley-street, with gardens and orchards, of which houses, the tenement represented as the birth-place of William Shakespeare is a portion.

These facts throw little or no light upon the controverted point, whether Shakespeare was born in this tenement or not. As Mr. Knight observes, "William Shakespeare might have been born at either of his father's copyhold houses in Greenhill-street, or in Henley-street: he might have been born at Ingon: or his father might have occupied one

* See an account of Turchil de Arden's possessions in Dugdale, from the Domesday Book.



CHAMBER IN SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL AND ANCIENT GUILD HALL, AT STRATFORD.

of the two freehold houses in Henley-street at the time of the birth of his eldest son;—but they tend to show the Poet's father, up to his purchase of the freehold houses in Henley-street, actively and profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits—a grazier, probably—a wool-comber, and incidentally even a butcher; in all of which, according to the state of society at that time, there is nothing incompatible with the station of a landed proprietor, or “gentleman farmer,” as he appears to have been.

They enable us also to form some idea of the sort of habitation which the respectable family of such a man would be likely to occupy in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and thence to understand the ravages which time and culpable neglect have made in the traditionary house of William Shakespeare's birth.

It is difficult, and perhaps superfluous, in this place to trace the future fortunes of the elder Shakespeare. We think the evidence adduced by Malone to prove the temporary decadence of the family, is stronger than anything yet offered on the other side; and are willing to believe that the embarrassment of the father was one of the leading causes which diverted the son's mind from rustic pursuits, and determined him to that course of action for which Nature had designed him, and which ultimately led to his surpassing greatness and renown. The subsequent restoration of the aged man (the prototype, mayhap, of brave old Adam) to a sphere of comfort and respectability, and the attainment of his right to use a “shield of arms,” who can doubt to have been the filial works of his illustrious son?

Upon the death of John Shakespeare, the freehold houses in Henley-street descended to his heir at law, the Poet; but he is not supposed to have resided in them afterwards, as some years before he had purchased a spacious mansion, called New Place, which he is always understood to have occupied to his death.

In the last testament of the Poet, March the 25th, 1616, he devises to his “sister Joan,” for her life only, the house, with the appurtenances, in Stratford, wherein she dwelt, under the yearly rent of twelve pence.

His sister Joan, whose marriage name was Hart, was residing there in 1637, and she probably continued there till the period of her death, in 1646. Her house is supposed to have comprised the part now shown as the Poet's birth-place, and the tenement adjoining it on the western side; the other house having been known as the Maidenhead Inn, in 1642. In a subsequent part of his will, Shakespeare bequeaths, amongst the bulk of his property, “two houses in Henley-street to his eldest daughter, Susanna Hall, with remainder to her male issue.”

Whilst this property remained in the possession of Shakespeare's immediate descendants, it was several times made subservient to family arrangements. By a deed of the 27th of May 1639, and a fine and recovery (Trinity and Michaelmas Term, 15th Charles I.), Mrs. Susanna Hall, Shakespeare's eldest daughter, with Thomas Nash, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife (Mrs. Hall's only child) confirmed this and our Bard's other estates to Mrs. Hall for her life, and afterwards settled them upon Mr. and Mrs. Nash, and her issue; but, in the event of her leaving no family, then upon Mr. Nash. As, however, Mr. Nash died, 4th April, 1647, without issue, a re-settlement of the property was immediately adopted, to prevent its falling to the heir of Mr. Nash, who had by his will of the 26th of August, 1642, devised his reversionary interest in the principal part of Shakespeare's estates to his cousin, Edward Nash. By a subsequent settlement, therefore, of the 2d of June, 1647, and by another fine and recovery (Easter and Michaelmas Terms, 23d of Charles I.), Shakespeare's natal place, and his other estates, were again limited to the Bard's descendants, restoring to Mrs. Nash the ultimate power over the property.*

Mrs. Nash married a second time to Sir John Barnard, and by her will of the 29th of January, 1669, left both houses, namely, “the inn called the Maidenhead, and the adjoining house and barn,” to her kinsmen, Thomas and George Hart, the grandsons of Shakespeare's “sister Joan.”

Thomas Hart, dying without issue, his brother George succeeded to the property, which continued in possession of his descendants till the beginning of the present century, when it was sold out of the family by the widow and children of John Hart (sixth descendant in a direct line of Shakespeare's sister), in 1806, to Mr. Thomas Court. But the premises,

* Historical and Descriptive Account of the Birth-place of Shakespeare, by R. B. Wheeler. Stratford, 1824.

originally extensive, have been gradually diminished. John Shakespeare, in 1597, sold a small plot of land to George Badger, which was added to what was afterwards called the Swan Inn. Shakespeare Hart, in 1746, disposed of another part of the yard or garden in 1771. Thomas Hart sold four tenements, between Shakespeare's birth-place and what is now the White Lion Inn; and ultimately the house in which Mrs. Hart, the Poet's sister, lived so long, was divided into two tenements, one of which, at the end of the last century, was opened as a butcher's shop, with the attractive inscription—

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN IN THIS HOUSE.
N.B. A HORSE AND TAXED CART TO LET.

These mutations and subsequent neglect have, of course, completely changed the aspect of the building. Of what it was in 1574, no notion can be gathered from what it is in 1847. There is something, indeed, most painful in the contrast of its present wretchedness, and our idea of its condition as the comfortable home of Shakespeare's parents. The low, crazy frontage—the crippled hatch—the filthy remnant of a butcher's shambles, with its ghastly hook—on the outside; and the squalid forlornness of the rooms within, convey together such a sense of utter desolation as merges all those feelings of respect and awe which such a relic should inspire. Let us hope the result of Thursday's sale has saved this interesting property from further desecration, and that for the credit of the nation a sufficient fund may speedily be raised to restore, “as far as possible, under the direction and advice of competent authority, such portions of it as may, from time to time, have been removed or altered * * * and transmit it to future ages with every mark of honour and veneration.”

ROOM IN THE HOUSE IN HENLEY-STREET.

Mounting the step at the doorway, you enter at once into a dirty and dilapidated room, whilom the butcher's shop. This place has no windows, and is utterly divested of furniture. Its broken pavement and the naked walls strike an irrepressible chill upon the imagination, and you hasten on to the sort of kitchen in the rear, a small dark room, unfurnished, and having nothing noticeable but the ample chimney nooks of the olden time. In the window, facing the fire-place, a piece of stained glass, bearing the arms of the Merchants of the Staple, was formerly inserted, and was thought to confirm the tradition of Shakespeare's father having dealt in wool. There is good reason for believing, however, that it formed a portion of one of the chapel windows, and was brought from thence by one of the Harts, when employed to repair them. A few years since, too, there existed in the northern wall of this room, a mutilated plaster representation, in relief, of the battle between David and Goliath, originally surrounded by an inscription—

Goliath comes with sword and spear,
And David with a sling;
Although Goliath rage and swear,
Down David doth him bring.

SAMUEL, XVII. A.D., 1606.

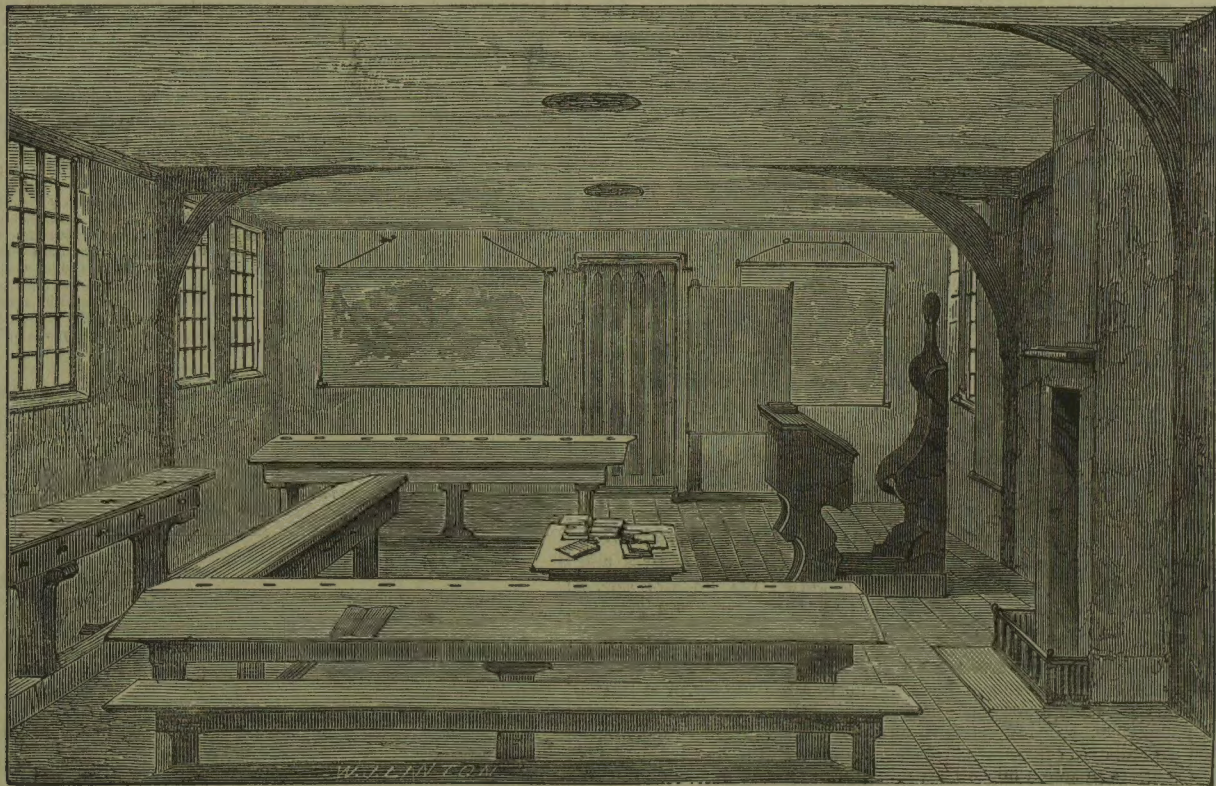
Over the butcher's shop, and approached by a narrow timber staircase in the kitchen, is the celebrated chamber where Shakespeare is said to have been born. This apartment has been so often and so accurately described, that any detailed account of it must be superfluous. The ceiling is low, and the walls denuded of the oaken wainscoting or hangings of tapestry with which, in the Poet's time, they would have been covered, have a cold and cheerless aspect.

“The garrulous old lady with a formerly red face” (so pleasantly described by Washington Irving), who formerly reigned supreme exhibitor of the house, has long since vacated her throne; she claimed to be a lineal descendant of the Poet, and was famous for an inexhaustible supply of relics for the visitors of easy faith. In a fit of resentment, on the day before her abdication, she whitewashed the walls of the bed-room, and obliterated the thousands of pencil autographs with which they were disfigured. The service was not appreciated; for her successor, with an assiduity more remarkable than discreet, has been at the pains to remove the plaster, and bring again to light these multitudinous mementos of vanity and ill-taste.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL AT STRATFORD.

IMMEDIATELY adjoining the Chapel of the Holy Cross, or Guild Chapel, as it is usually called, stands the ancient stack of buildings which comprise the Guild Hall and the Grammar School. Nothing can be more unpretending than the appearance of this quaint old structure.

The Hall is a long narrow room, on a level with the street, divided, in latter times, by a wainscot partition in the middle, but formerly without any division; there is a smaller chamber leading out of the Hall, which was used by the Corporation on Council and other great



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL-ROOM, AT STRATFORD.

days, and here the municipal records, manuscripts, &c., are deposited. Above, of the same form and dimensions, is the ancient School-room, separated into two chambers in modern days, and having now a low flat plaster ceiling, in place of the old arched roof.

The Guild Hall was built under the direction of Robert de Stratford, in 1269, and was appropriated to the use of the fraternity of the Holy Cross. The Grammar School, founded by Thomas Jolyffe, a native of Stratford, in the reign of Henry VI., is an institution open to all boys resident in the Borough, of seven years of age, and able to read. This curious old place has an especial hold upon our affection and respect.—It was undoubtedly the school of Shakespeare.

"We assume, without any hesitation," says Mr. Knight, "that William Shakespeare did receive in every just sense of the word, the education of a scholar; and, as such education was to be had at his own door, we also assume that he was brought up at the Free Grammar School in his own town. * * * To the Grammar School, then, with some preparation, we hold that William Shakespeare goes, in the year 1571. His father is, at this time, Chief Alderman of his town; he is a gentleman now of repute and authority; he is Master John Shakespeare; and, assuredly, the worthy curate of the neighbouring village of Luddington, Thomas Hunt, who was also the schoolmaster, would have received his new scholar with some kindness. As his 'shining morning face' just passed out of the main street into that old court, through which the upper room of learning was to be reached, a new life would be opening upon him. The humble minister of religion who was his first instructor, has left no memorials of his talents or acquirements; and in a few years another master came after him, Thomas Jenkins, also unknown to fame. All praise and honour be to them! for it is impossible to imagine that the teachers of William Shakespeare were evil instructors—giving the boy husks instead of wholesome aliment. They could not have been harsh and perverse instructors, for such spoil the gentlest natures, and his was always gentle. 'My gentle Shakespeare' is he called by a rough but noble spirit—one in whom was all honesty and genial friendship under a rude exterior. His wondrous abilities could not be spoiled even by ignorant instructors." But other teachers were occasionally to be found within these walls, whose influence upon the ductile mind of such a boy was more potent, possibly, than that of any masters in the school. Among the old accounts of the Chamberlains of the borough, are many items paid from the Corporation to the leading players of the time.

In 1569, when the father of Shakespeare was High Bailiff, there is a payment of nine shillings to the Queen's players. (It is worth observing that the taste for theatrical representations seems to have increased with years; since we find, by a recent examination of the muniments, that, in 1586, the Queen's players were paid twenty shillings.)

In 1573, the Earl of Leicester's players received six shillings and eightpence. In 1574, Lord Warwick's players received seventeen shillings, and the Earl of Worcester's players five shillings and sevenpence. In 1577, my Lord of Leicester's players received fifteen shillings, and Lord Worcester's players three and fourpence.

Other payments of a similar kind occur in the records, showing that theatrical exhibitions were not unusual at Stratford at this period. The old Hall of the Guild on such occasions was the theatre; and here, without a doubt, the future Poet often sat gazing in delight and wonderment at those quaint moralities and pageants on which he more than any helped to build the superstructure of the English drama.

CHARLECOTE—THE SEAT OF THE LUCYS.

DUGDALE gives, with great minuteness, the history of Charlecote, or Cercleote, as it is written in Domesday Book. Previous to the Conquest it was in possession of one Saxi, but afterwards became the property of the Earl of Melent, and from him descended, doubtless, to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, whose son Roger, in the 23rd of Henry I., gave half a hide of land, lying in Cercleote, with the tithes of the whole lordship and two mills, to his newly-founded Collegiate Church of Warwick. He also enfeoffed Thurlstane de Montfort of large possessions in this county. The son of Thurlstane, with Alice de Harecourt, widow of Robert de Montfort, his elder brother, gave all the village of Cercleote to Walter, the son of Thurlstane de Cercleote, which grant was confirmed to him and to his heirs by letters patent from Richard I., with divers immunities and privileges thereto—all of which were ratified by King John, in the fifth of his reign. From this Walter de Cercleote, who was a knight, by his wife Cecily, descended William, who assumed the name of Lucy—she being, perhaps, heir to some branch of that family. From him was descended Thomas Lucy, by whom the present mansion was erected in 1558, and who received the honour of knighthood in 1593. The House stands on a slight elevation above the river Avon, and forms three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being formed by a handsome central gate-house, which, with octangular turrets and oriel window, constitutes an interesting portion of the façade; and, as seen in the accompanying Engraving, backed by the mansion, presents a striking and picturesque appearance.

The tradition which associates this ancient seat with the youthful transgression of Shakespeare, is so deeply rooted, and, to our mind, so strongly confirmed by the allusions and peculiarities of *Master Justice Shallow*, that it seems treason to poetry to disbelieve, or even doubt it. We have firm faith in every title of the story, in so far as the Poet himself was concerned. This sort of raid upon the cattle of his puissant neighbour, was just the sort of freak to stimulate a bold and unchecked genius such as his. Rowe relates the story thus:—"He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen in to ill company, and amongst them, some that made a practice of robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, (a) of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and, in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him; and though this—probably the first essay of his poetry—be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter, that it redoubled the prosecution against him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." (The Poem is not lost; but is so well known, as not to require repetition now.) It has been attempted to discredit the story of Rowe, by asserting that the Justice had no deer at the time; but Mr. Collier, from papers in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere, has clearly proved that he had deer at the time of Shakespeare's residence at Stratford. Again, the unmistakable allusions of *Justice Shallow*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," to the "dozen white luses" are denied to have reference to Sir Thomas Lucy, because his coat of arms contained "three white luses" only. But, on referring to Dugdale, it will be seen that he gives two coats of arms; one to the monument of Thomas Lucy, son of Sir William Lucy, in which are quartered, in four several divisions, twelve little fishes, three in each division. In the scene itself mark the nice distinction made between these very coats—the old and the new coat, and *Master Slender's* "right to quarter."—(See "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act I, sc. 1.)

In an after part of the scene, we have a specification of the offences which we may suppose the Poet to have committed, and probably his own ill-considered and imprudent answer to the charge.

But, it is in the second part of "Henry IV.," that the portrait of the Justice appears at full length; and here the vanity and feeble-mindedness of the country magnate is hit off to perfection.—(See Act V. sc. i.)

In this play the imbecile peculiarities of the Justice are so nicely discriminated, and so much pains taken to render them remarkable to the audience during the progress of the action, as well as afterwards in the lengthy soliloquies of *Falstaff*, (b) that it seems hardly possible to mistake the animus of the poet, and his intention, so foreign to his usual practice, to give a character which was individual, and not a species.

Our visit to Charlecote was at an unpropitious time; the family was absent, and we were prevented the gratification of examining, as we could have wished, the interior of the building; but Washington Irving's exquisite description of the antique Hall renders us familiar with all its most attractive features:—

(a) It should be Justice Lucy, as he was not knighted till long after Shakespeare left Stratford.

(b) In one of these there is an attempt to fix the satire upon the Lord of Charlecote, which we don't at the moment remember to have been pointed out; it is the passage—"If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the law of nature but I may snap at him."—Act III., Scene II.

(Continued on page 184.)

THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—Such numbers of persons have recently been unable to obtain admission to Westminster Hall, that the Commissioners of the Fine Arts have postponed the close of the exhibition from the 17th inst. to the 2d of October.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 19.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—At 2h. 36m., a.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.—The Sun rises at 5h. 45m.; he is due East at 5h. 56m.; and he sets at 6h. 0m.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—The length of the day is 12h. 11m.; and it has decreased 4h. 23m. since the Longest Day.
THURSDAY, 23.—At 4h. 22m., p.m., the Sun enters the sign Libra, and Autumn commences.
FRIDAY, 24.—The Moon is full at 2h. 25m., p.m.; and a partial eclipse of the Moon takes place between 1h. 27m., p.m., and 3h. 40m., p.m. As the Moon does not rise on this day till 6h. 25m., p.m., the eclipse is invisible to us.
SATURDAY, 25.—Mars rises at 7h. 20m., p.m., and sets at 2h. 38m. after midnight.—Saturn rises at 5h. 11m., p.m., and sets at 10h. 25m., p.m.—Jupiter rises at 10h. 50m., p.m.
The planets still favourably situated for observation, are Saturn, S.E., in the evenings; Mars, in the E., about the time Saturn is on the meridian, or from 10h., p.m., to 11h., p.m.; and Jupiter, E., about midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25.]

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 8	4 8	3 10	2 10	1 10	1 19	2 2

* * During the afternoon of Wednesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Libra," Wordsley.—The Gloucester Musical Festival will take place on Tuesday, September 21.
"W. P.," Dublin.—We cannot advise.
"J. H.," Bethnal-green.—"Pegasus" is accented on the first syllable. Some of the rejected Cartoons were exhibited elsewhere than in Westminster Hall; but not the Prizes.
"R. J. W.," Lancaster, is thanked for the hint; but, the arrangements were not sufficiently matured.
"A Voice from the South."—We regret that we cannot insert.
"E. S.," Baddock.—The lines scarcely reach our standard.
"A. B. H."—There are scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by which a student may be enabled to subsist during his terms, while he qualifies for his degree.
"J. J. M.," Winchester-buildings, is thanked: we will not lose sight of the subject.
"An Old Subscriber."—Reading, should address a note to the Inventor.
"An Old Subscriber."—St. Helier's, may calculate on a reply.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Wenham Lake is 18 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. See the interesting Account of the Wenham Lake Ice Trade, (the first published in England), in No. 159 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and in the New Edition of Mr. Macculloch's "Dictionary of Commerce," where the paper has been reprinted with our consent.
"C. B."—Militia Officers are, we think, entitled to place Cockades in their servants' hats. Our Correspondent correctly defines step-mother and mother-in-law: the former is the wife of a second marriage; the latter, the mother of a man's wife.
"F. D."—The usage of supporters by Commoners' families is rarely met with, in England. In Scotland, the Chiefs of Clans take and carry supporters. Among the distinguished English Houses that use those hereditary appendages, by an honourable prescriptive right, we may mention those of Fulford, of Fulford, co. Devon; Trevelyan of Cornwall, Savage of Cheshire, Luttrell of Somersetshire, and Tichborne of Hampshire. Our Correspondent is referred, however, to Mr. Burke's "Patrician," in which journal the subject is fully discussed.
"E. O."—King Olho has been only once married. The Princess Clémentine, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was married 20th April, 1845, to Augustus, Prince of Saxe Cobourg, second son of Duke Ferdinand, uncle of Prince Albert.
"T."—Streatham, had better adhere to the barometer.
"Musical" should address his inquiry to the publisher of the work in question.
"H. N. C." is thanked for the account of "The Frolic," though we had not room to print it.
"A Lover of the Arts."—We will see.
"One who wishes to Emigrate."—Should be cautious as to the resources of the party he joins.
"W. B.," Wilmington-square.—We do not remember.
"Frank."—"Wade's Handbook of the Pianoforte."
"C. H.," Winchester, is thanked.
"B. B.," Cheltenham.—At the decease in France, in 1816, of Sir William Codrington, the third Baronet, the title was assumed by the late Christopher Bethell Codrington, Esq., of Dodington Park, under the allegation that the deceased Baronet, Sir William, left no legitimate issue. Sir William's son has, however, established his right in Doctors' Commons, and has been acknowledged by the Heralds' College to be Sir William Raymond Codrington, fourth and present Baronet. Consequently, we do not see on what ground the M.P. for East Gloucestershire assumes the title.
"J. M.," Edinburgh.—The Maundy Money was never milled, like the crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; nor is it intended for general circulation, but is only coined to supply the means of conforming to an ancient custom of distributing the Royal bounty.
"A. W."—We have not room for the sixteen verses.
"A Constant Reader."—We do not know to whom our Correspondent refers as "Lord Hay."
"Joanna," Lamarkshire.—We will endeavour to obtain the information sought, regarding the French Convents in question. The Duchess of Kent's first husband was Emich-Charles, Prince of Leiningen; and by him, who died 4th July, 1814, Her Royal Highness had one son, Charles-Frederick-Wilhelm-Ernich, reigning Prince of Leiningen, K.G., and one daughter, Anne-Feodora-Augusta-Charlotte-Wilhelmina, wife of Ernest-Christian-Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
"Mrs. C.," Mount Lambert, Boulogne-sur-Mer.—The Papers have been regularly posted.
"J. J. G.," Liverpool.—Declined.
"G. F. K."—The London Mechanics' Institution is in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane: address a note to the Secretary.
"S."—We do not know any such work as our correspondent desires, "The Chesterfield of the Modern Day."
"Ignotus."—The Office of the College of Preceptors is 42, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
"C. B."—Large Engravings of Stephenson's Iron Tunnel Bridge will be found in No. 230 of our Journal.

The present, or SHAKESPEARE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be kept on Sale for One Month from this date, at the usual charge of Sixpence; after which, the price of each Number will be One Shilling.

* * * Owing to the large space of the present Number occupied by the Shakespeare Illustrations, we are unable to insert an Engraving of the Demonstration at Gloucester, on Tuesday.

ERRATA.—In our list of the Members of the new Parliament last week, the name of the unsuccessful candidate for Cheltenham, the Hon. C. F. Berkeley, was inserted as well as the member actually returned, Sir W. Jones, Bart. The name of the member returned for the Isle of Wight, John Simeon, Esq., was omitted. The aggregate numbers were, however, given correctly.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Blasis' Notes upon Dancing.—Jewellery. By J. Jones.—Education; or the Government Advocate.—Handbook of Town Gardening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

How comes it that in this country, where we lay such stress upon the absolute necessity of a "sound scriptural education," we so often miss the true spirit of the Gospel in the conduct of that most important of our national institutions—the Poor Law Administration? If we were unacquainted with the earnestness and the frequency with which the duty of that charity which relieves the wants of the body, and aims at soothing the asperities of life, as well as of that higher charity which relates to the interior motives and secret feelings of the soul, is inculcated in the Book of Life, a ready explanation of the evil would present itself.

Mere human benevolence is so circumscribed in its objects and limits, that the relief or aid which it yields is, at best, but a stunted and dwarf production. Here would be a satisfactory, or at least a very probable solution of the matter, and the remedy of a religious education, based upon Scripture, for the rising generation would immediately suggest itself, so that higher and more ennobling incentives to action might be instilled in the young minds of the future people and rulers of the country. But no such cutting of the knot is permitted us. We have no such source of hope left remaining to us. It cannot be said that the maxims and doctrines of the Bible are but little known to Englishmen. It would be a libel upon us to say so; and we would indignantly repel such an assertion as a false and calumnious charge.

Is it not most anomalous, then, that in that one great National Institution we have mentioned, the very basis and essence of which is the spirit of Charity—the Charity of the Gospel—we have so repeatedly to deplore the active presence of unchristian oppression? Is it that, in the structure and constitution of that Institution, which has been ostensibly organised amongst us for the better and more systematic relief of the needy, the naked, the hungry, and the thirsty, the main-spring of the work is of so unchristian a nature, that, in its operation, religious principle seems lost sight of altogether, and the only effect fully produced is the demoralization and hardening of the hearts of the dispensers of relief? Whatever the cause, certain it is that the charitable aid or support accorded under the Poor Law is not of that quality which "blesseth him that gives and him that takes;" and that its grand result seems to be to petrify the feelings. The necessity of a remedy, then, cannot be too often or too strongly urged upon the Legislature; and if the advocacy of it can be strengthened by directing public attention to such cases as the following, we shall not fail to expose such barbarous cruelty.

A pauper named Whitfield, blind, paralytic, affected with disease of the heart and liver, and an inmate of the infirm ward of St. Pancras Workhouse, thus describes his case, which had already attracted some notice in a letter to the *Times*:—

My mother, who is an inmate of the Aged Pilgrims' Society, at Camberwell, in her 80th year, partially blind, and who has lately dislocated one of her ankles, being desirous that I should visit her for a short time, as I always derived much benefit from the change of air, I applied to Mr. Eaton, the present master, for leave of absence for three days, but was positively refused unless I discharged myself. * * * I appealed to the Board of Guardians, but with no better success. I pleaded my afflicted state, and that, during the many years I had been in this house, not the slightest charge had ever been brought against me for any misconduct, but all failed to raise their sympathy in my behalf. They were inexorable, and insisted that I must discharge myself. This I declined to do, knowing that a rule had lately been laid down that, should any persons return to the house in less than one month from the date of their discharge they will be deprived of their liberty for three months.

Can anything be more monstrous than the circumstances here related? We, to whose lot has fallen a greater or less share of the abundance of this world, undertake, either in order that we may be freed from the nuisance of mendicancy, or say from some better motive, to found an asylum for those less fortunate members of the community who, from whatever cause, such as great bodily infirmity, as in the present instance, are incapacitated from providing for their own sustenance; but, let one of those afflicted creatures show the least indication of free-will, even if it but aim solely at the slightest personal comfort, no matter how rational or inexpensive, or how indifferent and neutral as regards the asylum it may happen to be, and that moment he is made to feel, in the most oppressive manner, that he and all like him have no right to any indulgence—and that they ought to be thankful they are allowed to exist.

A PARAGRAPH in our last number announces that "a School of Art for Artists and Amateurs has been formed by the Incorporated Society of British Artists;" and that, "the arrangements having been all completed, it will be open to its members in the early part of next month: the School to be principally supported by subscriptions and donations." This is a desideratum fulfilled. It has long been a source of painful surprise to us that all London could not furnish a single place of instruction, where young artists of talent and moderate means could, without submitting to a ruinous expenditure, apply themselves, under the guidance of competent masters, to the study of practical improvement in whatever branch of art they may have chosen for their profession. The superiority, not merely of Paris, but of many provincial towns in Belgium, France, and Germany, over "the Great Metropolis," in this respect, is humiliatingly conspicuous.

For one class of students in art there is no means whatever of obtaining professional instruction, except by the payment of exorbitant fees to such artists as are willing to undertake the office of teacher in a private capacity—we refer to female students. For, that branch of the School of Design in Somerset House, which is appropriated to young ladies, has hitherto, from whatever cause, served only to draw out and indicate, without developing, the vast amount of unquestionable artistic talent which exists among the more youthful members of the sex of the present day. We trust that the British Artists will not, in their School, neglect to establish a chair for a Lady-Professor of Painting in Oils as well as in Water Colours.

THE WEATHER.

The cold weather which had prevailed from the beginning of this month till the end of last week, suddenly changed to warm weather at the beginning of this week, and the average temperature of the first four days of this week was above the average of the season, and the remaining days were about that average. Friday, the average temperature was the most in excess, and day by day afterwards the temperature declined; the sky has been alternately clear and cloudy; some rain has fallen at different times, and the wind has been principally from the S.W. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud till noon, consisting of cirrostratus, fleecy clouds, and scud; after noon it was chiefly clear, there being only a few detached clouds scattered about the sky; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the day was warm, its average temperature being 61½°, being an accession of 6½° of heat as compared with the temperature of the preceding day. Saturday, the sky was overcast till noon, and principally cloudless after noon; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Sunday, the sky was very nearly wholly covered by cloud throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 58½°. Monday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; rain began to fall early in the afternoon, and continued falling during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was N. and W.; the average temperature of the day was 58½°. Tuesday, the sky was generally clear, before 10h. A.M.; it was about three-fourths covered by cloud; between 11h. A.M. and 5h. P.M.; a little rain fell in the evening; flashes of lightning were also occasionally visible; the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 56°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part covered by cirrostratus and scud; rain was falling after 10h. P.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the mean temperature of the day was 54°; the night was rough and stormy. Thursday the sky was very variable in its appearance, being, within a very short time, both overcast and cloudless, and these transitions were frequent. A gale of wind from the W.S.W. was blowing during the greater part of the day; at times, heavily. The average temperature of the day was 58½°, and that of the week was 58°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday, Sept. 19	the highest during the day was 70½ deg., and the lowest was 52 deg.
Saturday, 11	69½
Sunday, 12	67½
Monday, 13	67
Tuesday, 14	67
Wednesday, 15	64
Thursday, 16	65
Blackheath, Friday, Sept. 17.	J. G.

CHURCH. UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Henry Arthur Woodgate, B.D., of St. John's College, and Rector of Bellbroughton, Worcestershire (author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1838), and the Rev. James Prince Lee, M.A., Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, have been installed as Honorary Canons of Worcester Cathedral; and the Rev. Henry Denne Hilton, B.A., to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Warwick.
The Rev. E. W. Garrow, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Compton Abdale, Gloucestershire—value £81. The Rev. J. T. Plummer, B.A., has been presented to the Rectory of Hartley Mauditt, Hants—value £256.
The Rev. George Scalfie, M.A., of Lincoln College, Curate of Wombwell, Darfield, Yorkshire, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Elsecar, near Wentworth, void by the cession of the Rev. John Davies. Patron, the Earl Fitzwilliam.
ALL SOULS, LANGHAM-PLACE.—The rectory of All Souls, Langham-place, is about to become vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. G. Chandler, Dean of Chichester, who has held the benefice ever since the parish of Marylebone was divided into the four districts of which it is now composed. The benefice is of the annual value of £1000, and is in the gift of the Queen.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

Her Majesty was to leave Ardverikie with the Royal children, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was expected to arrive at Fort William about six o'clock. Her Majesty was to embark either in the Royal yacht or the *Fairy*, but the officers did not expect that a distance further than Lismore or Oban could be accomplished the same evening. This (Saturday) morning the Royal party proceeded to the Crinan Canal, and will move through the artificial water in the Royal barge, as upon the occasion of the arrival. In the meantime, the *Black Eagle* and *Undine* steamer will have proceeded round the mull of Kintyre to await the arrival of the Royal party at Lochgilphead, on the other side of the Canal, from which the *Black Eagle* will convey them as far as Campbeltown, in Argyshire, where anchor will be cast for the night. Although her Majesty is not desirous of moving on Sunday, the officers are of opinion that, in order to reach Fleetwood in a favourable tide, the remainder of the journey must be accomplished during that day. An official notification has been received at Fleetwood that the Queen will arrive at that port at six o'clock, that being the hour of flood tide, and the Royal squadron is to anchor in the bay, the Queen and her Royal Consort remaining on board all night. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, her Majesty will land, and proceed direct to London by special train. Her Majesty is expected in London about three o'clock on Monday, and, it is said, will proceed immediately by the South-Western line to Southampton, and reach the Isle of Wight the same evening.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT BLOYE, C.B., AND MRS. BLOYE.—Rear-Admiral Bloye, and his wife, Mrs. Bloye, died at their residence, King's-terrace, Southsea, on Tuesday night last. The gallant officer had been long in a declining state of health, and his death at the advanced age of 78 years might have been expected, but Mrs. Bloye had been in tolerable health. Such, however, was the shock to her, that, on the announcement of her husband's death, she fell prostrate, and did not rally again. Medical assistance was at hand, but in the course of four hours she ceased to exist: her age was 76.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Thomas White submitted a motion, that the Court should contribute in aid of the subscription for the purchase of Shakespeare's house. Mr. Anderton opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that it should not be put. He said, he had as much veneration for Shakespeare as any man; but, as there seemed to be a doubt about the house where Shakespeare resided, they might be called upon to buy up every house where he had lived. On a division, the amendment was carried, by a majority of 36, thus negating the proposal for a subscription. Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of a motion that a sum of money be subscribed by the Court towards the erection of a suitable monument in the metropolis, in honour of William Shakespeare. (Hear, hear.) He had lately returned from Scotland, where he had seen with admiration a great monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. From that moment he determined to submit a motion to the Corporation on the subject of raising a monument to the greatest man that ever lived, and he knew that he should obtain the eager assistance of every man who knew anything at all about the poet of England.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The *Sun* of last night contains the following account of a serious accident which happened to the express train leaving Manchester for Leeds at one o'clock on Thursday, when between Hebdon-bridge and North Dean stations. It appeared to pass over something on the line, which caused the carriages to jump; and the last, a first-class carriage, had one of the hind wheels broken, and they travelled in this state for several miles, without the passengers being able to give the least information to the guard. There were, fortunately, only four persons in the carriage, two of whom, we regret to say, were killed; a third had his arm broken, and, being otherwise very much hurt, was left behind; and the fourth expected every moment to be his last, for his hat was completely broken to pieces on his head, and his life was only saved by clinging to the seat of the carriage till it stopped.

ACCIDENT AT THE HADLEIGH RAILWAY STATION.—On Thursday evening, there was a serious accident at the Hadleigh Railway Station. It appears that at the time a number of persons were waiting on the platform to take the excursion train to Ipswich Regatta, the side wall was blown down upon them by a gust of wind, almost amounting to a hurricane. Between 30 and 40 are said to be more or less injured—some of them very seriously; and it was at one time stated that two or three were killed, but this we hope and believe is without foundation.

A WOMAN SUSPECTED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.—The magistrates of Tiverton and Mr. Leigh, the Coroner, have for some days been engaged in investigating a charge of murder against a young married woman, named Ann Fisher, who is suspected of being concerned in causing the death of her husband, Richard Fisher, by administering arsenic. The deceased was a farmer's labourer, and had been employed by a lady of the name of Partridge, at Woodford. He there became acquainted with Ann Dee, the sister of a publican's wife, at Washford Pyne, and was married to her three months since. They went to live at Stubbourn Farm, near the village of Morchard, five miles distant. They apparently lived happily together until the latter end of last month, when she left him, taking with her some papers, which bore the amount he had saved, and which he had left in charge of Miss Partridge. On the 27th ult. he called on the parish clerk, to solicit his assistance in obtaining the documents she had gained possession of, she having, as it was proved by Miss Partridge, endeavoured to obtain the wages he had saved. The deceased then was in good health. The next morning he was a corpse. At the Coroner's inquiry it was shown that the prisoner had returned to the deceased. She slept with him the night previous to his death, and at four o'clock in the morning, she sent for her sister, Mary Hodge, as her husband had been taken unwell, and then left to go to the surgeon at Woodford. Very soon afterwards he died. Mr. Wood, a druggist, residing at Tiverton, deposed to two females coming to his shop some weeks since to purchase arsenic. They asked for poison for rats, and he sold them half-an-ounce. He believed that the widow of the deceased was the party to whom he sold it. On hearing what he intended to state to the Jury as to what she had purchased at his shop, she denied ever being there, and added, "You are come to swear away my life." Mr. Haley detailed the result of the post-mortem examination. The presence of white arsenic was clearly indicated, and he believed the quantity to have been sufficient to have caused death. The Jury, however, found that "the deceased died of poison taken in his stomach and bowels, but by whom administered there is no evidence to show." The widow being apprehended on a charge of having poisoned the deceased, has been examined and remanded.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Mlle. de Luzzi was interrogated on Tuesday, by M. Broussais, Juge d'Instruction. It is said, it was only then that she learned from that magistrate the death of the Duke de Praslin by poison. The intelligence caused her a violent nervous attack. The Sebastian family have just obtained from the Government the use of the *Pingouin* steamer, to transport to Corsica the remains of the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin.—The Chambre des Mises en Accusation has decided that M. Rosamond de Beuvallon shall be sent before the Court of Assizes, to take his trial for perjury.

ITALY.

A letter from Milan, of the 10th inst., contains some interesting particulars of the movement in that city. It seems that after the rejoicings which took place on Sunday, the 6th, on the occasion of the grand entrance of M. Romilli, the new Archbishop, a strong wish was manifested to renew the *fête* and illuminations on the 8th instant—the Feast of the Virgin. A grand illumination in gas had been prepared in the place Fontana, under the windows of the palace of the Archbishop. At the commencement of the evening the new pastor was saluted with reiterated cheers. About ten o'clock the younger portion of the multitude began to cry out "Viva Pius IX.!" and wished to sing the hymn to the Pope, which the Austrian police forbade. Excited by a Commissioner, named Comte Balze, who is very unpopular at Milan, the police guards attacked with considerable brutality those who were singing, and struck the people right and left with the flat side of their sabres. The crowd, exasperated by this conduct, rushed upon the police, and the result was a general state of confusion. The guard withdrew into the court of the palace of the Archbishop, and on the prelate exhorting the people to be tranquil, the disorder ceased. On the 9th, the police—having been informed that the people intended to assemble at night in the Place Fontana, and that some kind of plot had been formed by which they would avenge themselves on the police guard—attacked them on all points, wherever they found them, fearing that the scene of the previous night would be renewed in a more serious form, and believing that they ought only to trust the maintenance of the public tranquillity to the military power. In consequence of this, Milan has been placed under military occupation; numerous detachments of infantry and cavalry have been established in the principal places; persons have been arrested, and at several places the troops have maltreated the inhabitants. At the time of the departure of the courier, the populace, much irritated, manifested the greatest difficulty in restraining themselves, and it was feared that the most serious disorders would occur in the course of the following day.

GERMANY.

An event, equally important and interesting, is appointed to take place in the dominions of the King of Prussia upon the 15th of October. That being his Majesty's birthday, all the railroads throughout the kingdom which will have been then completed are to be simultaneously opened. After the period in question there will be one connected chain of communication (broken only by a few miles of mountain road over the Sennering, between Gratz and Vienna) from Ostend to Cilli, about 80 miles from Trieste.

HARVEST IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—The following circular will, no doubt, be read with interest:—"Harvest being about concluded, we beg to hand you our report of the crops in this district. All grain has been secured in the best possible condition, with scarcely a day's interruption, and the stackyards are well filled. Wheat has suffered to some extent from mildew. The quality is various: some parcels are coarse and thin, weighing 56 to 58 lbs., and others, having escaped the blight, are of excellent quality, and weigh 63 to 64 lbs. per bushel. The produce we estimate at about an average per acre. Oats, a large crop, and the quality good. Barley, not much grown here. The crop is a good one. Beans have suffered much from the fly, and we cannot expect more than two-thirds of an average crop. Potatoes are again attacked by disease. The quantity of really good ones is small, and these sell in retail at high prices. This article is again likely to fail us. The stock of old wheat is very small, and of oats, beans, and barley quite exhausted. The supplies of new corn up to this period are much smaller than usual.—We are, yours respectfully, C. WILKINSON AND SONS."

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HON. G. C. GRANTLEY BERKELEY AND THE ELECTORS OF GLOUCESTER.

On Tuesday the electors of Gloucester celebrated the return of Mr. Grantley Berkeley by a grand procession and a public dinner. Upwards of 300 gentlemen attended the latter, which was held at the Albion Hotel; Mr. A. Gould in the chair.

The health of the newly-elected member was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., on rising to return thanks, was greeted with many rounds of applause. He said that they were met that day to celebrate the triumph of purity of election. If freedom of election were to be achieved for the people, they must interfere with the domination of the Peerage; but he would deal all the time with the officer, and not with the relative. (Cheers.) First, then, they found the Lord-Lieutenant coercing his tenants to desert his (Mr. Grantley Berkeley's) regiment of yeomanry, simply to cast a shadow of undue unpopularity over him. Next, when he found that this fact was discovered, by his order his agent sent for one of his commissioned officers, and ordered him to assemble the men of his district together. They were summoned, and a letter was laid before them by Mr. Joiner Ellis—he liked to give names—which they were told to sign, as the Lord-Lieutenant had ordered that they should. That letter charged him (Mr. G. Berkeley) with falsehood, in having stated that the Lord-Lieutenant had coerced parties to leave the regiment. Their spokesman, however, declared that sooner than sign such an infamous document, they would have their arms lopped from their bodies. The Lord-Lieutenant next sent for his brother Augustus, who had never set foot within the castle for sixteen years, made up the quarrel, and coerced that brother to vote against him. By his (Mr. Grantley Berkeley's) advice, his brother, the member for Bristol, remained neutral; but he had been told that he received an offer of a sum of money to vote against him. He did not know positively that it was true, but he believed it. (Cheers.) His brother, however, remained neutral, and what was the result? Why he had received a legal notice to quit the house of his father, in which he had always resided. He trusted that his Lordship would, at least, see that error, and withdraw the notice. Well, then, what had they seen in the election just passed? They had seen bribery and corruption in every phase. Who bribed? Where did the subscriptions come from? From whom did they get the money? Why from the Lord-Lieutenant; for his nominee had no money. (Cheers.) Who paid the bills? Why he (Mr. G. Berkeley) had traced them to the Lord-Lieutenant's agents. A "Jolly Forester" one night came suddenly round a corner, and he saw one of Lord Fitzhardinge's agents paying money to one of his (Mr. G. Berkeley's) voters. The "Jolly Forester" was out of breath, and not being able to speak at the moment, knocked the agent down. (Great laughter.) He said, "I beg your pardon—if you were not bribing"—(great laughter)—and pointed to the half-crowns which had tumbled to the ground. Look at the effect of bribery. There was one canvasser—he would not stigmatise for ever by mentioning its name—where, by his canvass and by the blue canvass also, he had a majority of four hundred. It was, however, determined to bribe, and that majority was turned into a majority of nine against him. (Hear, hear.) He passed over others, as, perhaps, they were but compliments to the ladies. (Laughter.) Sovereigns put in their tea instead of sugar; into the washtub instead of soap; and cabbages bought at the rate of £10 per head. (Cheers.) Why, on the hustings, a man came up and voted for him, and then came and put £15 into his hand, saying, "Here's fifteen sovereigns I received to vote against you." (Great cheering.) Up to that election, he had been devoted to his family, but his family had now taught him such a lesson as would make him a public man, and he hoped a useful man, for the rest of his life. (Cheers.) He saw, and with shame he said it, tenants and old servants driven to the polling booths, like cattle to the shambles for slaughter, men who muttered curses upon the man who compelled them thus to violate their own feelings and consciences. With all these facts before him, he felt bound to declare himself a strenuous advocate for the ballot. (Cheers.)

After the hon. member had quitted the room, the chair was taken by Mr. H. Wait Hall, of Bristol, and the festivities of the evening were resumed. The Chairman, in a humorous speech, then gave "The Printer's Devil." (Loud cheering for several minutes.) J. F. Berrington, Esq., A. M., returned thanks on behalf of the Press. Various other toasts followed, and at a late hour the large assemblage broke up much gratified with the proceedings of the day.

SIR HARRY SMITH AT PORTSMOUTH.—Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart. G.C.B., with Lady Smith and their son, Mr. Harry Smith, with the gallant General's staff, as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at half-past five o'clock on Monday evening, at the George Hotel, Portsmouth. As the gallant General's arrival was expected, nearly all the officials in authority, with the officers in the different regiments stationed in the garrison, in full uniform, were assembled at the time at the hotel; the three bands of the regiments of the line were also stationed near the entrance of the hotel, and as the *cortège* drove up, played, "See the Conquering Hero comes." On alighting, Sir Harry bowed several times to the assembled officers before entering the hotel. Soon after, the principal officers waited on the gallant General. Sir Harry and Lady Smith, with the whole of his staff, were entertained at dinner by Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and Lady Fitzclarence, at the George; but, owing to indisposition, Lord Frederick was unable to appear personally at the dinner. A large party of the *élite* of the neighbourhood were invited by Lady Fitzclarence in the evening.

Sir Harry expressed a wish to see his old regiments with whom he formerly saw much service in the Peninsula, and now quartered in this garrison, before he embarked for the Cape; and, in consequence of this desire, the Light Infantry regiments, the 43rd and 52nd, and the second battalion of the 60th Rifles, were brigaded on Tuesday morning, on Southsea Common, under the immediate command of Colonel Nesbitt. On Wednesday a meeting was held at the Crown Assembly Rooms, Portsmouth, and an address to Sir Harry Smith agreed to unanimously. A deputation having waited upon the gallant general at the George Hotel, he at once proceeded to the meeting, where he was received with loud cheers. Lord George Lennox read the address, which was one of congratulation and gratitude for past services, and anticipations of their renewal in the new sphere of action to which he had been called. Sir Harry acknowledged the compliment in an impressive speech.

THE COLCHESTER, STOUR VALLEY, SUDBURY, AND HALSTEAD RAILWAY.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the grand viaduct on this line, at Chapple, took place on Tuesday last. The fineness of the weather, and the novelty of the scene, attracted hundreds to the spot. About four o'clock, the Chairman, T. L. Ewen, Esq., and the Deputy-Chairman, W. W. Hawkins, Esq., with the body of Directors, and a host of Shareholders, arrived, the Master of the Works bearing two silver trowels upon a velvet cushion, a glass bottle, in which were deposited the various coins of the day, and a scroll of parchment bearing a commemorative inscription. The usual ceremony having been gone through, the Chairman made an appropriate speech; and there was, subsequently, a handsome collation, of which 200 gentlemen partook.

THE MURDER AT SWINTON, NEAR ROTHERHAM.—The adjourned inquest on Caleb Barker, who was brutally murdered on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst., near the Don Pottery, at the Swinton station on the Midland Railway, and within 100 yards of his own house, was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Thomas Badger. A number of witnesses were examined, in order, if possible, to detect the perpetrators of this violent outrage on a peaceable and quiet man. The Secretary of State (on the application of Mr. Badger, the Coroner) has authorised a reward of £100 to be offered by her Majesty's Government to any person who will give such information and evidence as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The inquest was again adjourned to Monday next. The additional evidence strongly implicates a person, after whom the police are in strict search.

SCOTLAND.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

On Tuesday night, a public dinner was given at Edinburgh to the Earl of Dalhousie, on the occasion of his leaving to undertake the duty of Governor-General of India. The dinner took place in the Music Hall, the walls of which were tastefully ornamented with flags and devices of various kinds, while the centre of the room was lighted up with two splendid candelabra. The gallery was occupied by the band of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the orchestra filled with a brilliant company of ladies. The number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner was upwards of 400. The chair was occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch, who was supported on the right by the guest of the evening.

When the health of the Earl of Dalhousie had been given with becoming fervour, the noble Earl addressed the company. He complimented the present Government, which, he said, had twice offered him office. The noble Earl referred to the circumstance in these terms:—"Twice since their accession to power have the present confidential advisers of the Crown invited me to give my advice, co-operation, and aid to her Majesty's Government—once as a member of the Administration, and once in another capacity. Twice have these offers been made to me, and twice have they been declined; and if the offer of the assent of the Crown to the appointment made by the Court of Directors of the East India Company had been accompanied by the condition that I should give them political support, or should even observe political neutrality, I should have felt it my duty once again to have declined. (Great applause.) I am sure that there is not a gentleman who sits at this table that will not believe me when I say that I would not consent to sacrifice any of the political principles which I deem to be sound and true, even though it were to place in my hands, as it was in this case, the administration of an empire. (Cheers.) I hasten to add that no condition whatever was annexed to this office. (Great applause.) I am bound to say to you—and even though I were not bound to say it, I would hasten to say it with pleasure and gratitude—that it was impossible for any man to have behaved more frankly, more confidentially, and more honourably towards me than her Majesty's advisers did throughout all this matter." (Applause.) After further alluding to the magnitude of the duties he had undertaken, and his determination to spare neither zeal nor energy in their fulfilment, his Lordship concluded by referring to the public dinner over which the Duke of Buccleuch presided, which was given to his father, in Edinburgh, eighteen years ago, on the occasion of his proceeding to India, to take command of the forces in that quarter of the world; and, after adverting to the pleasurable emotions which the expressions of attachment and approval shown to his father on that occasion called up in his breast, and to the influence which it had in encouraging him in the discharge of his arduous duties, said that the memory of this evening would have a like effect on him. No prosperity, however bright, should ever dazzle him to forget it. No adversity, however dark,

should ever obscure his thoughts. They had shown him a heartsome cordiality, they had encouraged him in his task, and had bid him heartily God speed in the course on which he was about to enter. (The noble Lord sat down amid loud applause.)

The Chairman then gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Mr. Fox Maule returned thanks.

A number of additional toasts occupied the remainder of the evening.

THE EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The portion from Burntisland to Cupar is to be opened on the 20th inst.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—On Thursday (last week) another link was added to the great chain of railway communication which is to unite, by a western line, the metropolis of England with that of Scotland, and the commercial towns of Lancashire with Glasgow, the great seat of Scottish industry and enterprise. The portion of the line which was opened extends from Carlisle to Beattock, a distance of about forty miles. A few miles northward of Beattock upwards of a thousand men, and above two hundred horses, are engaged upon the Summit Cutting. This formidable piece of work is a mile in length, about sixty feet deep, on a curve of sixty chains radius, and contains upwards of 360,000 cubic yards of material—two hundred and twenty of which are hard rock, which it has been found impossible to remove without resorting to the use of gunpowder; the quantity used averaging for many months a ton and a half per week. The process of drilling the holes in which the powder is deposited was until lately carried on in the ordinary way, by long hand-chisels and mallets, and was both slow and tedious. Seven drilling machines, however, on a principle invented by Mr. Nicholson, are now in active operation, and are excavating about 200,000 cubic yards monthly—the quantity already removed being about 350,000 yards. The level of the rails at the north end of the summit is about 950 feet above the level of the rails of the Newcastle and Carlisle line at Carlisle. One of the most remarkable features on the Caledonian Railway—one of the most creditable to the Engineers—is the absence of all unnecessary curves. Between Carlisle and the Esk, and between Ecclefechan and Beattock, miles upon miles of uncurved railway succeed each other, and the facility this will afford for high speed without danger, cannot fail to prove advantageous to the public.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Considerable sensation has been created at the village of Menea, Cambridgeshire, in consequence of the suspected death by poisoning of four children. As far as can be ascertained, it seems that a female, named Ann Barnes, for some time past, had been residing at Ely, but latterly had been staying at her son's, at Parlo Bridge, near the village of Menea, had been in the habit of taking a number of young children in to nurse during the day-time, while their parents were engaged in gathering in the harvest. Amongst the children in her care were four, whose ages averaged from seven weeks to fifteen months. The first of these four children, a daughter of a labourer named Benjamin Hartley, was taken ill a short time back, and, after a few days' severe suffering, it recovered, having been taken home, and placed under the care of its mother. Immediately afterwards, the child belonging to John Hartley, another labourer, was taken ill; and a third was seized with similar symptoms about the same period; and the fourth, the infant child of John Youngs, Mrs. Barnes's son, was also laid up with illness. After a few days of excruciating agony the children died. The fact of so many children having died under such mysterious circumstances, having come to the knowledge of the police, an inquiry was forthwith set on foot, the result of which showed that each case was fraught with suspicion.

Mr. Peate, the Coroner, was immediately apprised of what the police had been able to learn, and that functionary at once issued his warrant for holding an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Youngs, the only one not interred.

Mr. Dean, a surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and had analysed the contents of the stomach, said he was prepared to say that the deceased had been poisoned with arsenic.

Ann Youngs, wife of John Youngs, said that she lived in the house of her husband's mother, Ann Barnes. When she noticed that her child was ill, she asked her mother-in-law if she could tell what was the matter with it, when she replied, "Go along with you, it ails nothing."

By the Coroner: I have no reason to suspect any person but my husband's mother, when Hartley's child was ill she said to me, "I mean to 'fettle' them all off in time." She said that before any of the other children were ill. When I told her about Hartley's child, she laughed, and made use of the expression I have just repeated.

John Youngs said he had heard that his child had died from arsenic. He was positive that no one had given the deceased any food during the last three weeks, except his mother. He had told her that if anything had been given to the deceased she must have given it.

Elizabeth Hartley said that her child had been with Mrs. Barnes to be nursed. It was eleven weeks old. Was taken ill on Thursday, the 26th of last month. It was quite well when she took it to her in the morning. Witness asked Mrs. Barnes, at night time, what ailed it, when she replied, "Nothing, it is as well as usual."

Elizabeth Aubrey said that Mrs. Barnes had her child to nurse. It was perfectly well till Saturday, the 14th of August. It died on the 24th, before Youngs' child expired. It was in great pain, and brought up everything it took.

Several other witnesses were examined, who spoke to the state the children were in before they died; and also that Mrs. Barnes, on one occasion, was ill, and confined to her bed.

Mr. Dean, after having detailed her symptoms, said he had no reason to suppose she was suffering from poison.

After an arrangement was made for the exhumation of the other bodies, the inquest was adjourned.

The examination into this mysterious affair was resumed on Wednesday, at the Catherine Wheel Inn, Manea, before Mr. Pratt.

The Coroner stated, that the bodies of the children of Aubrey and Hartley had been exhumed under his warrant, and the Jury having been called together, the identification of the bodies of the deceased took place by their mothers.

Mr. James Dean, surgeon, of Chatteris, deposed to the appearances presented by the dead bodies on the post-mortem, and also to the tests applied by Mr. O'Connor and himself to detect the presence of any deleterious substance. He then proceeded as follows:—"There is no doubt on my mind that the children died of arsenic, but the small quantity obtained is owing to the vomitings. What we did get was the result of boiling the intestines, and not from anything found in the stomach, which was quite empty. I attribute the smallness of the quantity also, and the failure of the metallic test, to the absorption by the body: The state of preservation of the body would prove that great absorption must have taken place. We are perfectly satisfied, and have rejected everything at all doubtful; but if the case should be made an Assize case, I should suggest that part of the fluids obtained by boiling should be sent to one of our great chemists."

Mr. O'Connor corroborated the evidence of Mr. Dean.

Captain Hampton, superintendent of the Ely police, said he had caused every inquiry to be made, but the procurement of the poison could not be traced. No poison, or trace of it, had been found in the house of Youngs, although a minute search had been made.

A great deal of evidence was then received, but without at all tending to clear up the mystery. Indeed, its tendency was to remove in a great measure the suspicions prevalent against Mrs. Barnes.

The inquest was ultimately adjourned until the 15th of October.

A MAN KILLED ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday a fatal accident took place on the above railway, near the Bushy Station, by which a young man, named William Anstey, employed in the erection of the electric telegraph, lost his life. The deceased had been engaged in passing the electric wires through the posts, and was crossing the line as the 7.45 up train from Birmingham was approaching. The deceased had not got off the line before the train, which was proceeding at a rate of forty miles an hour, came upon him, and he was struck by one of the buffers and hurled forty or fifty yards in advance, his body falling between the rails, and the entire train passing over without touching him. The body was discovered about a mile in the rear.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—An accident of a fatal description occurred on the river on Saturday night last, to a boat containing several men of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The men had been up the river to Putney, and were returning about eight o'clock, when they came into collision with the *Matrimony*, Chelsea steam-boat, which, after the conclusion of the day's work, was proceeding across the river, steered by one of the crew, opposite the new Pimlico pier. The boat immediately turned over, precipitating the occupants into the water, and, it being dark at the time, the accident was only discovered by the cries for help from the drowning men. Boats put off from the shore, but, before their arrival, the coxswain, Wilson Emery, and Sergeant Paton had disappeared.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY POACHERS.—Last Saturday morning, about half-past six o'clock, as the gamekeeper of Mr. Frogley, and his assistant, were engaged in their duty, at West Horsley, Surrey, they came up with two men, who were poaching on the grounds, and who immediately drew forth long knives, similar to those used by butchers, and stabbed the one in the breast, and the other in the loins. A description of the two fellows has been printed and placarded, and a reward of £50 offered by Mr. Frogley, and another £50 by Mr. H. Currie, M.P., to any person who shall give such information as may lead to their conviction. There is every reason to suppose the miscreants would have murdered the keepers had they not been afraid of alarming some farm labourers at work at a short distance. One of the keepers was so much hurt that he is not expected to survive.

FIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW CROSS RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday afternoon, an accident occurred at the New Cross Station of the London and Brighton Railway to a man named William Wadley, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Wadley was in the employ of the Company, in the carriage department, and while removing some trucks, he by some means became jammed in between the buffers of two of the carriages, which came together with such violence as to crush him in the most awful manner. His cries soon brought several men to his aid, and, after a little difficulty, he was released in an insensible state. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had received dislocations of the collar bone, and that the ribs had sustained great injury, several being broken and forced in.

FIRE IN THE OLD KENT-ROAD.—On Wednesday evening, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Munday, a carpenter and builder, in St. James's-place, Old Kent-road. The flames originated, it is supposed, from a spark from a candle, and in a few minutes the house was in flames, which were not subdued until the dwelling-house, the workshops, and timber-yard were reduced to ruins. The damage done is very considerable.

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



CHARLECOTE HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LUCYS, NEAR STRATFORD.

(Continued from Page 182.)

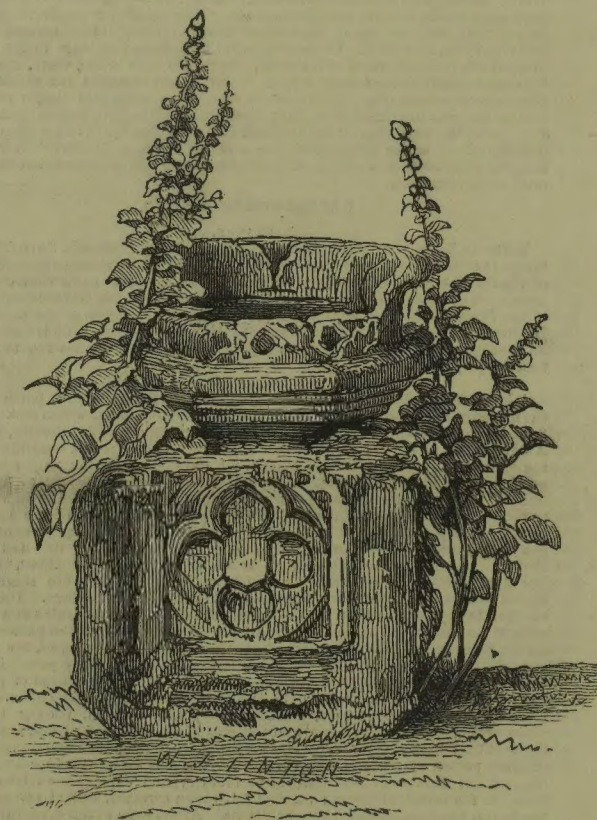
After prowling about for some time, I at length found my way to a lateral portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and communicativeness of her order, showed me the interior of the house. The greater part has undergone alterations, and been adapted to modern tastes and modes of living. There is a fine old oaken staircase; and the great hall, that noble feature in an ancient manor-house, still retains much of the appearance it must have had in the days of Shakspeare. The ceiling is arched and lofty; and at one end is a gallery, in which stands an organ (since removed). The weapons and trophies of the chase, which formerly adorned the hall of a country gentleman, have made way for family portraits. There is a wide hospitable fire-place, calculated for an ample old-fashioned wood fire, formerly the rallying place of winter festivity. On the opposite side of the hall is the huge Gothic bow-window, with stone shafts, which looks out upon the court-yard. Here are emblazoned in stained glass the armorial bearings of the Lucy family for many generations, some being dated in 1558. I was delighted to observe in the quarterings the three *white lutes*, by which the character of Sir Thomas Lucy was first identified with that of *Justice Shallow*. They are first mentioned in the first scene of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," where the *Justice* is in a rage with *Falstaff* for having "beaten his men, killed his deer, and broken into his lodge." The poet had no doubt the offences of himself and his comrades in mind at the

time, and we may suppose the family pride and vindictive threats of the puissant *Shallow* to be a caricature of the pompous indignation of Sir Thomas.

"I regretted to find that the ancient furniture of the Hall had disappeared; for I had hoped to find the stately elbow-chair of carved oak, in which the country squire of former days was wont to sway the sceptre of empire over his rural domains, and in which it might be presumed the redoubted Sir Thomas sat enthroned in awful state when the recreant Shakspeare was brought before him. As I like to deck out pictures for my entertainment, I pleased myself with the idea that this very Hall had been the scene of the unlucky Bard's examination on the morning after his captivity in the lodge. I fancied to myself the rural potentate, surrounded by his body-guard of butler, pages, and blue-coated serving-men, with their badges; while the luckless culprit was brought in, be-drooped and chapfallen, in the custody of gamekeepers, huntsmen, and whippers-in, and followed by a rabble rout of country clowns. I fancied bright faces of curious housemaids, peeping from the half-opened doors; while from the gallery the fair daughters of the knight leaned gracefully forward, eyeing the youthful prisoner with that pity "that dwells in womanhood." Who would have thought that this poor varlet, thus trembling before the brief authority of a country squire, and the sport of rustic bores, was soon to become the delight of princes; the theme of all tongues and ages; the dictator to the human mind; and was to confer immortality on his oppressor by a caricature and a lampoon!

ANCIENT FONT FROM STRATFORD CHURCH.

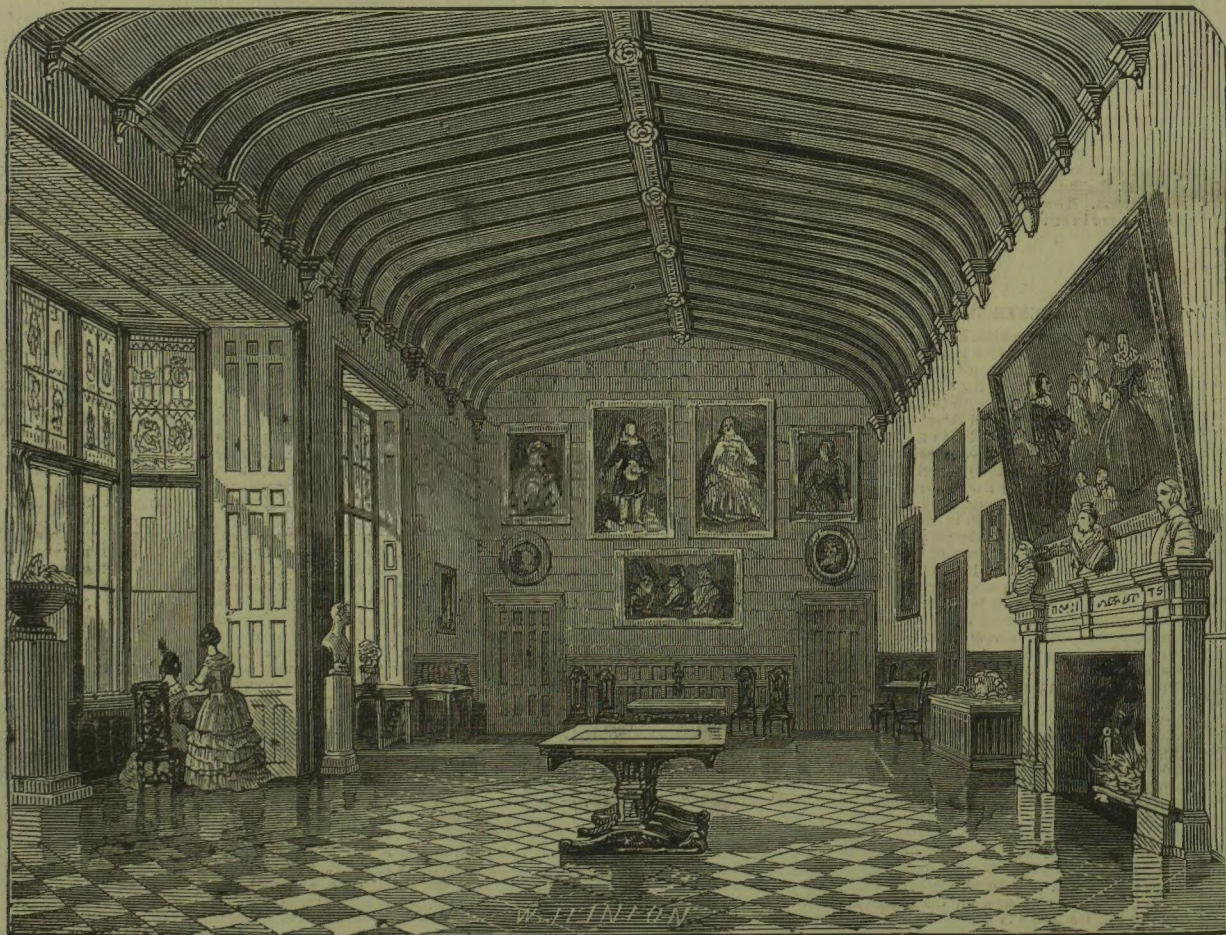
The Font now in use was set up at the commencement of the present century, at which period the ancient one, which originally stood in the



THE OLD FONT, FROM THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD.

south aisle, opposite the door, and nearly under the second arch of the nave from the west, was removed to the residence of Thomas Paine then parish-clerk, who died in 1747. Here it remained till 1823, having, since its removal from the Church, been applied to the ignoble purpose of a water cistern; when Captain Saunders, an enthusiastic ventrator of the Bard, obtained possession of it, and placed it in his garden. Subsequent to its removal from the Church it must have sustained considerable injury, although, from the cavities made for receiving an iron hoop or brace, it appears to have suffered more severely from the destructive hand of fanaticism at the period of the Civil Wars, when several other ornaments of the Church were mutilated or demolished. It is conjectured that this Font was originally put up in the reign of Edward III., when John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected the south aisle in which it was situated; but, this mutilated relic derives its greatest interest from the probability, if not the certainty, of having been the Font wherein Shakspeare and his family were baptised.

Upon the lamented death of Captain Saunders, the old Font remained in his garden where it still is in the possession of a Mr. Heritage,



THE GREAT HALL CHARLECOTE

SHAKESPERE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AND THE RIVER AVON, AT STRATFORD.

builder, of Stratford, who now occupies the house which formerly belonged to Captain Saunders.

STRATFORD CHURCH AND THE RIVER AVON.

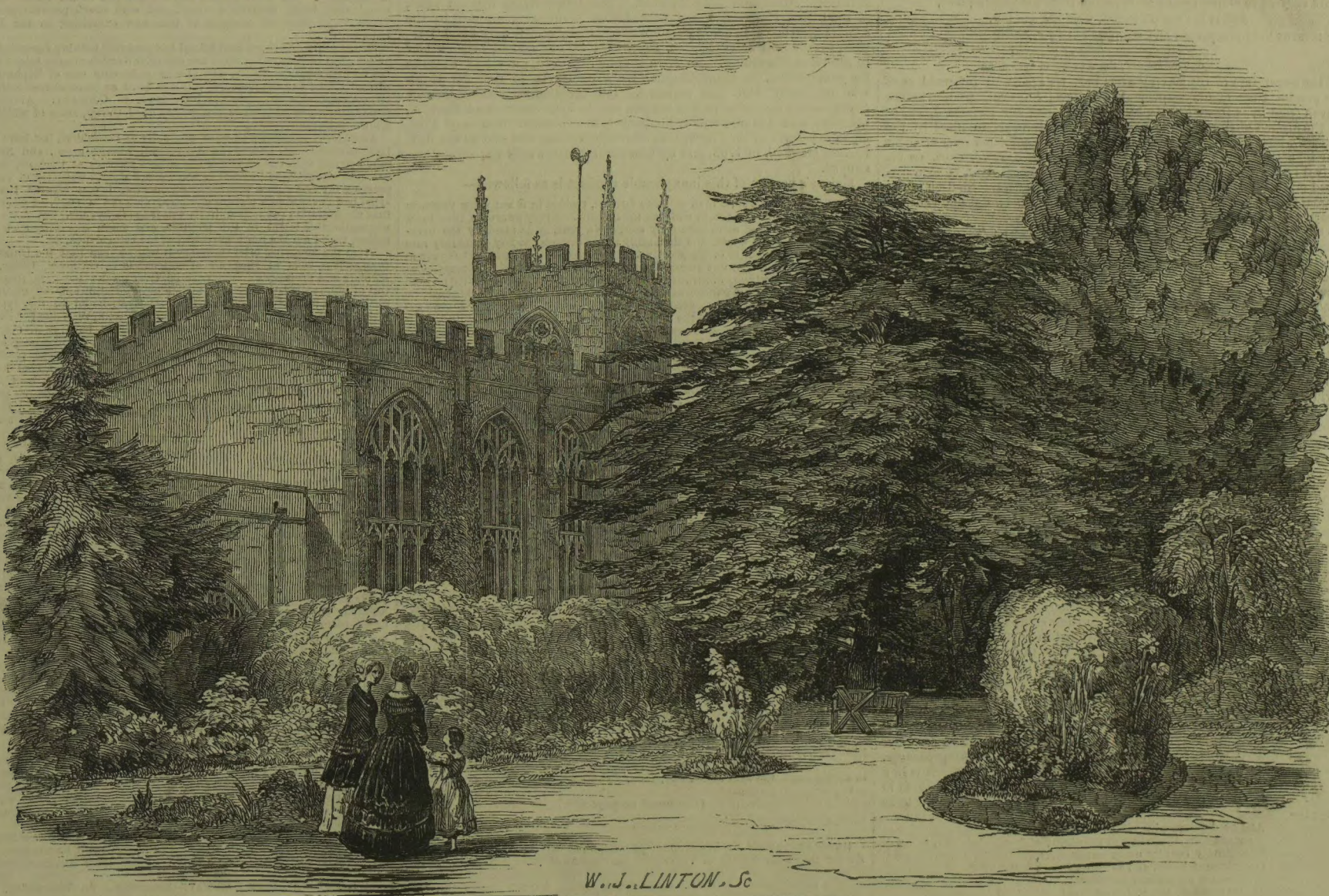
EVEN divested of the abounding interest which association with the name of Shakespere gives to them, there is something eminently striking and picturesque in the appearance of the Church and river from the neighbouring meadows. The Avon, which, from its source at

Naseby, winds like a silver thread through fertile valleys and rich groves in peacefulness and beauty, at this point takes a broader sweep, and proudly swells, as conscious of the tutelary genius of the spot. The Church, too, here, encircled by its lofty elms, and standing on the river's brink, has a grand and venerable aspect:

Here the Bard divine
Whose sacred dust yon high arch'd aisles inclose,

Where the tall windows rise in stately rows
Above the embowering shade.
Here first at Fancy's fairy-circled shrine
Of daisies pie'd his infant offering made;
Here playful yet, in stripling years unripe,
Fram'd of thy reeds a shrill and artless pipe.

The Church of Stratford was formerly a Rectory in the patronage of the Bishops of Worcester, in whose diocese it stands until the 10th of



W. J. LINTON, Sc

SITE OF "NEW PLACE," AND THE GUILD CHAPEL, FROM SHAKESPERE'S GARDEN, AT STRATFORD.

Edward III., at which time it was purchased of Simon Montacute, then Bishop, by John de Stratford, and presented by him to the Chantry which he had previously founded in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, adjoining the south aisle of the Church, which aisle he had rebuilt at his own expense. The Chantry consisted of five priests, of whom the Warden and Sub-Warden were perpetual, while the others were elected and removed at the Warden's pleasure. For the maintenance of these priests, John de Stratford settled the manor of Inge or Ingon to their use; and in the 7th of Edward III., he added to their revenues 69s. yearly rent, issuing out of certain lands in Stratford; and being shortly after advanced to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, he granted the patronage in the 10th of Edward III. to Bishop Montacute and his successors for ever, and appropriated the advowson of the Church to it.

In the year 1353, Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, and nephew of the Archbishop, erected a large substantial mansion of stone, afterwards called the College, adjoining the western side of the churchyard, as a residence for the Priests.

To the workmen engaged in this building, consisting of ten carpenters and ten masons, with their servants, special protection was granted by the King's letters patent, until the edifice should be finished. In the first year of Henry V., an ample charter, with many additional privileges, was granted to the Priests; and at some period in the reign of that Monarch it acquired the title of a COLLEGIATE CHURCH; for Richard Praty, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, was appointed Warden, in the first year of Henry VI. (1423), by the style of "Dean of the Collegiate Church." Thomas Balsall, D.D., who was appointed Dean in 1465, rebuilt the beautiful choir of the Church as it now exists, and, dying in 1491, was succeeded by Ralph Collingwode, D.D. and Dean of Lichfield, who, being desirous of giving full effect to the work begun by his predecessor, instituted, with the assent of Sylvester Gygles, then Bishop of Worcester, four boy choristers, nominated and admitted by the Warden, to be daily assisting in the celebration of Divine service in the Church, and for whose maintenance he conveyed to the foundation certain lands in Stratford, Drayton, and Binton, all in Warwickshire. Shortly after the College had been thus completed and endowed, the celebrated Valor Ecclesiasticus was made in 1533, by order of Henry VIII., in which the revenue of its lands and tithes was certified to amount to £128 9s. 1d. At the dissolution of the College, in the 37th of Henry VIII. (1546), another survey was taken, and their yearly value was certified at nearly the same amount. The Church was then erected into a vicarage, and it continued in the gift of the succeeding Bishops of Worcester, as lords of the manor of Stratford, until the third year of Edward VI., when Nicholas Heath, at that time Bishop, sold it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, upon whose attainder, by Queen Mary, it came to the Crown, and was presented to by the succeeding lords of the manor.

The Church is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, a transept or cross aisle, and a chancel or choir, with a tower rising from the centre of the cross. The precise period of its erection has not been recorded. Leland conjectures that it occupied the site of the ancient monastery, and supposes it to have been rebuilt by Archbishop de Stratford. Camden, in his "Britannia," explicitly affirms that it was erected by that prelate; but Dugdale says the south aisle only was built by him, and refers it, though erroneously, to the time of the Conqueror.

Abutting against the north wall formerly stood the Charnel House—

An ancient receptacle,

Where, for these many hundred years, the bones

of the buried had been deposited. It was a plain building, thirty feet long and fifteen wide, nearly the height of the chancel, and had every appearance of being the most ancient part of the church. Above it was a room, supposed to be the bedchamber appointed for the use of the four choristers, the ascent to which was by a flight of stone steps; and the general appearance of the building afforded some reason to believe that it was part of the church in being at the time of Edward the Confessor.

The Tower, which has a very antique appearance, is built in the early Norman Gothic style, upon four pointed arches, supported by masonry clustered pillars, and contains six bells. On this Tower originally stood a timber steeple, covered with lead, and measuring in height about forty-two feet; but which, requiring frequent repairs, the parishioners in 1763 obtained a faculty from the Bishop of Worcester to remove it, and erect a new one of Warwick stone in its place.

NEW PLACE.

The old Tower of the Guild Chapel is again before us, the boundary of two distant and far different epochs in the Poet's life. His early school-boy days were passed beneath its shade; and, making it the sea-mark of his utmost sail, he returns to it again in after life, to find a tranquil home. But what a wondrous change was wrought meanwhile! A few years only have elapsed since he departed from his native place,

Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low.

He returns to it prosperous and renowned—

Soul of the age;
The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage.

Of the exact date of his leaving Stratford, we are ill informed as of the precise time of his return. We believe, however, that, whether driven from it, as Rowe asserts, by the severity of Sir Thomas Lucy, or by the altered circumstances of his family, or induced to leave by the players who occasionally exhibited in the town, he quitted soon after his marriage. The absurd tradition of his gaining a subsistence, on his arrival in London, by holding horses at the playhouse door, is soon disposed of, since it is now well known that, till his own reformation of the drama, those who would be likely to ride on horseback did not visit the theatres at all.

Old Aubrey, in his Minutes of Lives, 1680, tells us: "This William" being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London about eighteen, and was an actor at one of the play-houses, and did act exceedingly well." But this is opposed, in some measure, to other evidence. The Registry of Stratford records the baptism of his daughter Susanna, on the 26th of May, 1583. This entry implies the residence of his wife in the parish of Stratford; and it seems most reasonable to suppose he too lived there at this time, especially as two years afterwards the same Register records the baptism of Hamnet and Judith, son and daughter to William Shakespeare. At this time, while three months under age, he is the father of three children; and it is at this period that he most probably quitted his native place for London. Alluding to the deer-stealing tradition, Rowe informs us: "It is at this time, and upon this accident, that he is said to have made his first acquaintance in the playhouse. He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer."

We quite agree with Mr. Knight, in thinking it not improbable that even before leaving Stratford, Shakespeare had attempted some play or plays, which had become known to the London player. If Thomas Greene and Richard Burbage were, as has been represented, from his town or county, he would have a passport to their favour, and would probably be personally known to them; and it is not unlikely that from some aptitude he may have shown himself to possess in the adaptation of subjects to the stage, or in the production of some early play of his own, they may have invited him to join their company.

His "Venus and Adonis" was first printed in 1593; and, in the dedication to Lord Southampton, he speaks of it as the "first heir of his invention." Now, if we are to understand this literally, and to suppose it written immediately before its publication, it is impossible to reconcile the fact with the generally accepted dates of his earlier plays, and the various allusions to him and his works which are found in productions of an anterior date. There is an allusion by Nashe to "Hamlet" as early as 1589, and this may have been to the first imperfect sketch of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." In Spenser, also, we find a striking passage, which has generally been considered to apply to Shakespeare. It is in a poem, entitled "The Tears of the Muses," which was first published in 1591. Lamenting the decline of the drama at that period, Thalia says:—

And he the man whom Nature self had made
To mock herself, and truth to imitate,
With kindly counter under mimic state,
Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of late;
With whom all joy and merriment
Is also dreared, and in dolour drent.

Now this would appear to be unquestionably applicable to Shakes-

pere; but, if he were only known as a writer from the time his poem of "Venus and Adonis" appeared (1593) it is of course impossible.

Time, perhaps, may enable us to reconcile these discrepancies; in the meanwhile, we cannot resist the impression that his first dramatic efforts are of an earlier date than Malone, Steevens, Drake, and the commentators of their day assigned to them.

Mr. Collier has shown that, in 1589, when Shakespeare was only 25, he was a joint proprietor in the Blackfriars Theatre, with a fourth of the other proprietors below him in the list. Was this position attained by his skill as an actor? It is not probable, since he never achieved celebrity in that respect. It is far more likely that he advanced to a proprietorship in the theatre, by the exercise of his incomparable powers as a writer.

Of the plays produced before the close of the sixteenth century (Mr. Knight remarks) we would assign several, not fewer than nine, including the doubtful plays, to the period from Shakespeare's early manhood to 1591.

In the year 1596, he lost his only son, who was buried at Stratford. Shakespeare, at this time, must have been resident in London about twelve years. It is not probable that all this long period was passed in the Metropolis. Aubrey says, "He was wont to go to his native county every year," and we believe the tradition. It was the home of his family, and of his affection also; for in 1597, while still resident in London, he bought the house in Stratford, built by Sir Hugh Clopton, in the reign of Henry VII., known as the "Great House." It was then the principal mansion of the town—"a fair house," according to Dugdale, "built of brick and timber." This was "New Place."

The London residence of Shakespeare at this time is understood to have been in Southwark, near the Bear Garden, and there he appears to have lived till the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1598, we find his townsman, Richard Quiney, writing to him for a loan of thirty pounds. (The original letter, bequeathed by Captain Saunders to Mr. Wheler, is now in the possession of the latter.) Two years after this, the Stratford Register records the burial of his father. In 1602, we find the Poet adding to his property at Stratford, by the purchase of 107 acres of land of John and William Coombe.

The counterpart of the conveyance (in the possession of Mr. Wheler) contains an acknowledgment of possession being given to Gilbert Shakespeare to the use of William. At this time he had three brothers living—Gilbert, who perhaps conducted his affairs in Stratford, Richard, and Edmund. Gilbert and Richard both died, and were buried at Stratford. Edmund appears to have followed the Poet to London, where he died in 1607.

In 1603, in the first year of James the First, the proprietors of the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres obtained the grant of a patent. The names stand on this patent in the following order:—Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustus Phillips, John Hemmings, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armin, Richard Cowley.

In 1603, we have additional evidence of Shakespeare's investing his gains in the acquisition of property at his native place, as this year he purchased a messuage at Stratford, with barns, gardens, and orchards, of one Hercules Underhill, for the sum of sixty pounds. On the 24th of July, 1605, a conveyance is made by Ralph Huband, Esq., to William Shakespeare, gentleman, of a moiety of a lease of the tithes of Stratford, and the purchase money amounts to four hundred and forty pounds. At this period, there can be little doubt of his retirement to Stratford, still retaining his interest in the theatre, and writing for it. To the first half of the period between 1604 and his death, Mr. Knight assigns "Lear," "Macbeth," "Cymbeline," and "The Winter's Tale;" and adds to this most glorious legacy, as the production of the latter half, "Troilus and Cressida," "Henry VIII.," "Coriolanus," "Julius Cæsar," and "Antony and Cleopatra." "Eleven of the noblest productions of the human intellect," remarks Mr. Knight; "so varied in their character: the deepest passion—the profoundest philosophy—the wildest romance—the most comprehensive history: what a glorious labour to fill the nine or ten remaining years of the life of the man who had left his native fields twenty years before, to seek for advancement in doubtful and perilous paths—in a profession denounced by some and despised by others, and he returns wealthy and honoured to the bosom of those who are dearest to him—his wife and daughters, his sisters and brothers."

In 1607, Susanna, the eldest daughter of the Poet, married Dr. Hall, an eminent physician, of Stratford. In 1608, his grandchild Elizabeth was born. In the same year, his mother died. And on the 23rd of April, 1616—the same day of the same month on which he was born—the parish register of Stratford tells us died William Shakespeare, aged 53. A short life, reckoned by the ordinary computation of weeks, and months, and years; but, looked at rightly, in connexion with its fruits, a world's age!

The subsequent history of New Place is one for indignation and regret. By his will, dated March 25th, 1616, the Poet gave New Place, and the lands in the parish which he had of John and William Coombe, to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, for her life, and then to his granddaughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Lady Barnard. The latter dying without issue, in 1660, New Place, with the land before mentioned, was sold by the surviving trustee to Sir Edward Walker, Knt., whose only child, Barbara, married Sir John Clopton, Knt., who, by her means, became heir to Sir Edward's estates. Sir John Clopton, by deed, gave New Place to his younger son, Sir Hugh Clopton, Knt., namesake to that Sir Hugh who originally built the mansion. This gentleman resided in New Place during the latter part of his life, and in 1742 entertained Macklin, Garrick, and Delany, under Shakespeare's celebrated Mulberry Tree. Upon the death of Sir Hugh, this interesting house was sold to the Rev. Francis Gastrell, in 1753, and by him shortly afterwards was totally destroyed.

Malone's version of this inexplicable conduct is as follows:—

The Rev. Mr. Gastrell, a man of large fortune, resided in it but a few years, in consequence of a disagreement with the inhabitants. Every house in that town that is let or valued at more than forty shillings a year, is assessed by the overseers according to its worth, and the ability of the occupier to pay a monthly rate towards the maintenance of the poor. As Mr. Gastrell resided part of the year at Lichfield, he thought he was assessed too highly; but being very properly compelled by the magistrates of Stratford to pay the whole of what was levied on him, on the principle that his house was occupied by his servants in his absence, he peevishly declared that that house should never be assessed again; and soon afterwards pulled it down, sold the materials, and left the town. Wishing, as it would seem, to be "damned to everlasting fame," he had some time before cut down Shakespeare's Mulberry Tree, to save himself the trouble of showing it to those whose admiration of our great Poet led them to visit the poetic ground on which it stood.

The Mulberry Tree was cut down in 1756, and sold for firewood. The greater part was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Stratford, who had it conveyed to his own premises, and turned to advantage by making into boxes, goblets, and toys of various kinds.

The site of New Place was afterwards added to the garden of the adjoining house, which, in 1775, was sold by Mrs. Jane Gastrell to W. Hunt, Esq., from whose eldest son it was subsequently purchased in 1790, by Charles Henry Hunt, Esq. At the present time it is in the occupancy of Mr. Rice, who is sensibly alive to the interest which clings to so memorable a place, and willing to afford to any visitor the gratification of seeing it. The accompanying Engraving is from a sketch taken from the very spot on which the celebrated Mulberry-Tree of Shakespeare stood.

* TO MY LOVING GOOD FRIEND AND COUNTRYMAN, MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Loving Countryman—I am bold of you as of a friend, craving your help with thirty pounds upon Mr. Bushell and my security, or Mr. Mytens with me. Mr. Roswell is not come to London as yet, and I have e-pe-cial cause. You shall find me much by helping me out of all I owe in London I thank God, and much quiet to my mind which would not be indebted. I am now towards the Court, in hope your answer for the dispatch of my business. You shall neither lose credit nor money by me, the Lord willing; and now but persuade yourself so, as I hope, and you shall not need to fear, but with all hearty thankfulness I will hold my time and content your friend, and if we bargain further you shall be the paymaster yourself. My time bids me to hasten to an end, and so I commit this to your care, and hope of your help. I fear I shall not be back this night from the Court. Haste. The Lord be with you and with us all. Amen. From the Bell in Carter Lane, the 25th of October, 1598. Yours in all kindness, RYC. QUINEY.

(Continued on page 188.)

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Anticipating that Mr. Cobden will elect to sit for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the electors of Stockport have presented a requisition to Mr. Alderman Kershaw, the defeated candidate in the late contest, to offer himself again. The requisition having a much greater number of signatures affixed to it than that presented before, and upon which Mr. Kershaw was induced to be put in nomination, he is understood to be willing to accept the invitation. The number of signatures attached was upwards of 600.

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

CONSTANCE, Sept. 12.

The route by which I have passed in coming from the place from which my last letter was dated, to this delightful spot, has been so often and so well described, that it would be absurd in me to repeat impressions which are, in all probability, those of every one of the hundreds of travelling English who pass from the Rhine to Switzerland. As I propose to penetrate into the interior of Germany, in districts which have not been so well described, I will reserve myself for occasions when more amusement and novelty may be afforded to your readers, and proceed at once to redeem a promise I made in my last communication, to supply some information as to the present state of the Dusseldorf School of Painting, which we shall find useful hereafter, when we come to study the works of the artists of that school, at Munich and other places, and to compare their progress with that of other German artists.

To imitate a German habit, I will begin at the beginning. Well, the Academy of Dusseldorf was founded by the Prince Elector of the Palatinate, Charles Theodore, who collected the finest gallery of paintings in Germany. When the French Revolution threatened to overwhelm the arts, by the peculiarly French mode adopted by the conquerors of fostering them, this celebrated gallery was removed to Munich "for safety." The troubles over, the good people of Dusseldorf reclaimed the pictures from the King of Bavaria; but that Monarch's idea of "safety" and theirs turned out to be different. He refused to restore them; and these pictures now form the best part of the magnificent collection at Munich. While Dusseldorf continued under the French, the school of painting was insignificant, the great artists who had lived in that place dispersed, and among them the celebrated engraver, Hess, known in England by many works. His engraving of "The Charlatan" of Gerard Dhow is one of the best specimens of his powers. But when the Rhine Province became a part of the Prussian dominions, the school was re-established under Peter Cornelius. Under him the Academy soon regained some position. What was done was chiefly due to him, as the other Professors, Mossler, Thelott, Schäffer, Wintergust, were not men who could materially aid him. But the school, under Cornelius, turned out one pupil who was destined to take a high place. I refer to Wilhelm Kaubach, well known in England, and, among other fine things, by his illustrations to "Reinecke Fuchs." We shall have occasion, as we pass through Germany, to admire his productions. He does not aim at colours, but at ideas; and is, perhaps, the greatest poet-artist in Germany. Soon, however, Cornelius was called to Munich, whither the best of his pupils, and some of the most distinguished artists of Dusseldorf, accompanied him.

The baton abandoned by Cornelius was taken up by M. Schadow, a gentleman who has been ennobled by the King of Prussia, and is now called Von Schadow zu Judenthaus. He is the son of a Christianised Jew, who is the Director of the Academy at Berlin; and, as a sculptor, is a good artist. He is almost an octogenarian, and Schadow, the son, is himself fifty years old. When studying at Rome he turned Catholic. His advent to Dusseldorf created quite a revolution there. He brought with him several Prussian artists; among them, Lessing Sohn (a first-rate portrait painter), and Hildebrand; and with these, completely re-organised the school. I should observe that there is a great jealousy between the people of the Rhine Province and those of Old Prussia; and it was said, I know not how truly, that Schadow, who came from the latter, gave an undue preference to those pupils who were of his own country. Be that as it may, it is certain that some of the best of the old pupils left Dusseldorf, and went to Frankfurt. Schadow's excessive preference for religious subjects, and a peculiar mode of treating them, also contributed to this result. Of those who left, the most distinguished are, Alfred Rethel, a young artist, about thirty years old, of great talent, the painter of the frescoes in the grand saloon of the Hotel de Ville, at Aix-la-Chapelle; embracing all the great events in the life of Charlemagne. He is a native of Aix-la-Chapelle. There was also Funker, a good artist and Becker (called the German Robert), who is now Professor at the Town Institution, at Frankfurt. The effect of the system pursued by Schadow has been rather to repress than to develop talent, as is invariably the case where any species of favoritism prevails. But, on the other hand, the school, under his management, produced, or rather contained, some good painters; but they were chiefly those who came with him. Among them may again be mentioned Lessing, the painter of the grand picture, "John Huss before the Council of Constance;" and who is also distinguished as a landscape painter. There are also Bendemann, son of a banker at Berlin, and Director of the Academy at Dresden; Hubner, also a Professor at Dresden; Stilker, an historical painter; Sohn, of whom I have spoken as a portrait painter, and who especially excels in his female figures; and Hildebrand, of whom also I have spoken. A curious anecdote is told concerning one of his pictures. He was about to paint the murder of the young Princes in the Tower, and accidentally went for the drapery he required for his models, to the warehouse of a person in Dusseldorf, whose family are said to be descended from one who was compelled to fly from England for a supposed participation in the actual crime. So much for the higher rank of the art in connection with Dusseldorf. The peculiar tendency of the style of the Dutch seems to have exercised an unfavourable influence over the pupils, more especially as regards colour. But in 1839, an event, itself of not much importance, changed the aspect of things. An Art-Union was established at Cologne, and to the exhibition of the pictures all the schools of Europe were admitted. The comparison at once showed the deficiency of the new Dusseldorf School, more especially in colour; and, since that time, there has been manifested a gradual improvement. The exhibition has continued since; it is open at the present time at Cologne; and is well worthy a visit from the traveller interested in the arts, as it contains a few very good pictures.

Among the painters of miscellaneous subjects may be mentioned Aschembach, a landscape painter, who has executed some scenes in Norway of remarkable power; Schimmer, Lene, Hillgers, and Scheuren (water colour), all good landscape painters. Then amongst the painters *de genre* there is Hasenclever, a most original artist, who has executed illustrations to a comic epic of truly national character, called "Tobias;" they are full of the richest humour. There is also Schruden, who is a professor at Dusseldorf, and who is distinguished by his scenes from Shakespeare where Sir John Falstaff is introduced, and also for his illustrations to "Don Quixote."

It is right to give special mention to Preyer, the first fruit and flower painter in Germany. He is extremely clever; but one of the oddest looking beings imaginable, being actually a dwarf, and with much peculiarity of character. There is an excellent portrait of him now exhibiting in the Exposition at Cologne.

In Sculpture, the Dusseldorf School has produced nothing deserving the slightest notice; but in Engraving there are one or two artists of high talent and standing. Let us first mention Keller, who is now engraving one of Raphael's finest pictures, "Christ and the Doctors." It will be on an unparalleled scale for size, the largest engraving that has yet been made in Germany. Another engraver, Steffensand, has also done many very good things, some of which are already known in England.

Among the painters who were originally at Dusseldorf, but have left it for the reasons stated, are, Leutze (an American), Kamphausen, and Niessen. I was much struck with one or two of the latter's pictures at Cologne, deploring that so much evident talent should be wasted in a slavish imitation of Titian. On expressing my regret in a well-informed quarter, I was assured that the young artist had never seen a picture of Titian, or even a copy. I need scarcely say that the imitation (as I thought it) was *longo in terro*, but there was so much unquestionable talent in the pictures, and more especially such a fine idea of colour, that I am the more surprised at the coincidence.

From the foregoing brief summary it will be seen that the Dusseldorf School, even as it is, calls at least for attention. It is, certainly, rising, although its scholars and professors do not develop such grand ideas as those of Munich. Out of 300 pupils it is scarcely possible but there must be an enormous mass of mediocrity; but, much of the evil is to be attributed to the system pursued, which warps talent where it does not repress its development. Even the best of the artists who came with Schadow from Berlin have been over-praised into carelessness and bad taste. They are characterised by false imagination without true power. The most talent is displayed by the landscape painters, and the painters *de genre*, on whom, no doubt, the high historical school look down. It is precisely because they are let alone, and follow their own bent, that they develop so well. We shall meet with some of their works when we get to Munich; but, in the meantime, those of your readers who are interested in art will not object to receive this short summary of the present state of the Dusseldorf School.

THE THEATRES.

The lull in the theatrical world still continues; unless, to use another novel phrase, it has been disturbed by "the note of preparation." The re-decoration of DRURY LANE is proceeding, so that the theatre may be ready for opening, with Promenade Concerts, on the 1st of October. The embellishments will be in gold and white, and very superb. Mr. Bunn is strengthening his company for the SURETY. Of the LYCEUM we hear little, except that Mr. Planché is writing an extravaganza for the opening night. SADLER'S WELLS and the MARYLEBONE Theatre continue to be well attended; at the latter, the "School for Scandal" was produced on Thursday evening. The *piece de circonstance*, on the Sale of Shakespeare's House, at the ADLPHI, will have a run, probably, stimulated by the Auction on Thursday. The HATMARKET company are to assemble in the Green-room on the 25th, preparatory to commencing the season on Oct. 2. The last Flower Show has taken place at the SURREY GARDENS; and the VAUXHALL and CREMORNE season is just at the close.

The Parisian novelties will be found in our Correspondent's letter. Another Correspondent writes:—"The 'Belle aux cheveux d'or' is most gorgeous—done as they only can do things at the Porte St. Martin. But it has nothing in the world to do with Planché's piece—all that is a mistake. The same story has been taken for a plot, *viola tout*. To-night I have been to Dumas's Theatre, to see 'Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge.' The act drop fell nine times, and yet I was not tired."

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Monday, from the Continent. His Royal Highness immediately proceeded to his residence, Cambridge House, where he arrived at eleven o'clock. In the afternoon the Royal Duke left town for Richmond, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues, we regret to state, in infirm health, at her residence at Kensington. The Duchess of Gloucester arrived in town on Wednesday, from Richmond Park, to visit her august relative.

THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.—STAFFORD.—On Wednesday, the above line was opened for local traffic, and excited, in the various towns along the line, very great interest. The number of passengers by the various trains was considerable, and so far as has been ascertained, everything went off satisfactorily.

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET."

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the recent explosion on board the *Cricket* steamer, was resumed before Mr. Bedford, at St. Martin's Workhouse, on Tuesday.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., attended on behalf of the proprietors of the boat; Mr. James on behalf of the Messrs. Joyce, the constructors of the vessel and machinery; Mr. McIntyre on the part of the relatives of the deceased John Buckley.

Japhet Edwards, of No. 6, Perseverance-place, Ratcliffe highway, stoker, was sworn. He said that in the latter end of June, 1846, he joined the *Cricket* steamer as stoker. Remained in her for about six weeks. In the beginning of April in the present year he joined her again, and remained for about a month. That was the last time he was employed in her. Occasionally he drove the engine a journey or two in the absence of the engineer. Cannot state the last time when he done so, but he drove the engine on both occasions. Has been accustomed to engine-driving, but not generally. During the time Mr. Kent was there, everything was correct. Was informed that the engine was a high pressure engine. Was told so by Mr. Kent, the engineer of the boat. Mr. Kent had repeatedly cautioned him against meddling in any way with the engine in his absence, as it was a high pressure engine. Never saw anything happen to the machinery or boiler while Kent remained, or until Clarke succeeded him. Thomas Clarke succeeded Kent as engine driver in the beginning of April last. After Clarke had been there some few days, the boat began to lose her speed very much. Cannot account for that, unless that there was a great escape of steam from the trunnions. That was through Clarke's neglect. The escape of steam was a great deal more than previously. Would account for it by the packing not being properly attended to by Clarke. There were frequent complaints made by the captain spoke to witness repeatedly about it. At that time Clarke tied down both the safety valves. He did so by tying a piece of spun-yarn from the lever of the valves outside the weight, which was then brought down in front of the boiler and attached to two spike nails drove in the beam. The string was so tight that, when fastened down, it was impossible for the valves to act. Saw the valves in that condition almost continually for upwards of a fortnight. Occasionally the valves were let loose on the boat coming alongside of the pier, but never when under way. Has frequently let them go on coming alongside the pier when Clarke's back was turned. Clarke always made them fast again the moment he heard the steam going off, and would rebuke witness for letting them go. Witness frequently spoke to him about it. Told him that he had better mind what he was about, or that something would occur. Said to him on one occasion, "My life is as sweet as yours, and though you are foolhardy I am not;" and Clarke at once replied, "My life is as sweet as yours: mind your own business." The engines would often get hot. Never saw them get hot except when the valves were tied down, or before Clarke came on board. Never saw them get hot at other times, except when the valves were tied down, that they would not condense the steam. Witness spoke to the captain repeatedly about it. On one occasion the captain asked him what he thought would happen, and witness said the probable consequence would be, that every one on board would be blown up and killed. One Friday, when Clarke was called on board the *Bee*, an engineer, named Buttress, came down in his place, and on seeing the valves tied down, he ran over with both his hands stretched out, and unloosed both of them. One Sunday in April, two of Clarke's friends came on board, and brought gin with them. Witness brought another pint of gin down for them, and Clarke became intoxicated. Witness let off the steam and slackened the fires, and went above. He heard the steam stop blowing off, and, on going down, saw the valves tied. Spoke to Clarke about it, and went and untied the valves. Clarke made them fast again, and told witness to mind his own business. There were 400 persons on board at the time, the boat being alongside the Adelphi-pier. Witness shortly after heard a noise in the boiler, as if the plates were stretching, or giving, and again spoke to Clarke, but without effect, and then went up and spoke to the captain of the danger. There was a steam gauge on board. Their usual force of going was forty degrees; but, when the valves were tied down, the mercury would rise to 44 degrees, and then the mercury would get mixed with water and steam, and become confused, so that no one could tell at what height the gauge was. Never heard what pressure the engine was intended to bear, but, no doubt, that fact was made known to the engineer. As soon as the gauge got up to 40 pounds on the square inch, the safety valves would rise up and let the steam blow off, unless a pressure were put upon them.

To the Jury: I am not certain whether I ever saw the valves rise at 36lbs. I have nothing more to add, except that I have seen Clarke place a fire-bar, weighing about 14lbs. across the levers of the valves, and he would then regulate the pressure by moving that backwards and forwards. When he brought it nearer the end of the lever there was more pressure. This was done when the valves were tied. There was no ill-will between me and Clarke, except that we often had words about the tying down of the valves. Clarke would say, "Mind your own business; I must make the boat go, and the only way to do that is to keep the steam on." When I complained to the captain, he told the superintendent. On the Saturday after the occurrence that I have spoken of on Sunday, I was discharged. I went to Mr. Smith to know the cause of my being discharged. Mr. Smith said it was in consequence of the oration I made on the Sunday before. I said I thought I ought to be commended instead of blamed for that, and he said that in consequence of the loud tone in which I spoke to the captain, a great many persons had left the boat. What I said to the captain on the Sunday was, "If you allow these practices to be carried on by Clarke, sooner or later you will have an accident."

Cross-examined: I was on board three vessels since April last, and discharged from all, but I have characters from all of them. I was first on board the *Maguel*, and discharged on account of asking the captain for money when from home. I was discharged from the *Mountaineer* because all hands on board quarrelled with the chief mate about working at night. I was also on board the *Rapid*, but it was only because I was employed temporarily during the illness of the engineer, and I was discharged when he recovered. I was not discharged from the *Bee* in consequence of a quarrel with Mr. Poletti. I was about three weeks on board the *Cricket* with Clarke. The passengers could see the strings on the valves from the deck. Clarke commenced first by tying the larboard valve, as it was freer than the other; but finding that was not enough, he tied the other. There were four safety valves, but two of them were screw valves, which I did not understand. There was one valve on each boiler tied down. The gauge to indicate the pressure was marked as high as two hundred, but when it rose to forty-four, we could not tell the exact height of it, as it became confused with the water. In one minute after I saw the gauge at forty-four, the mercury would be in that confused state.

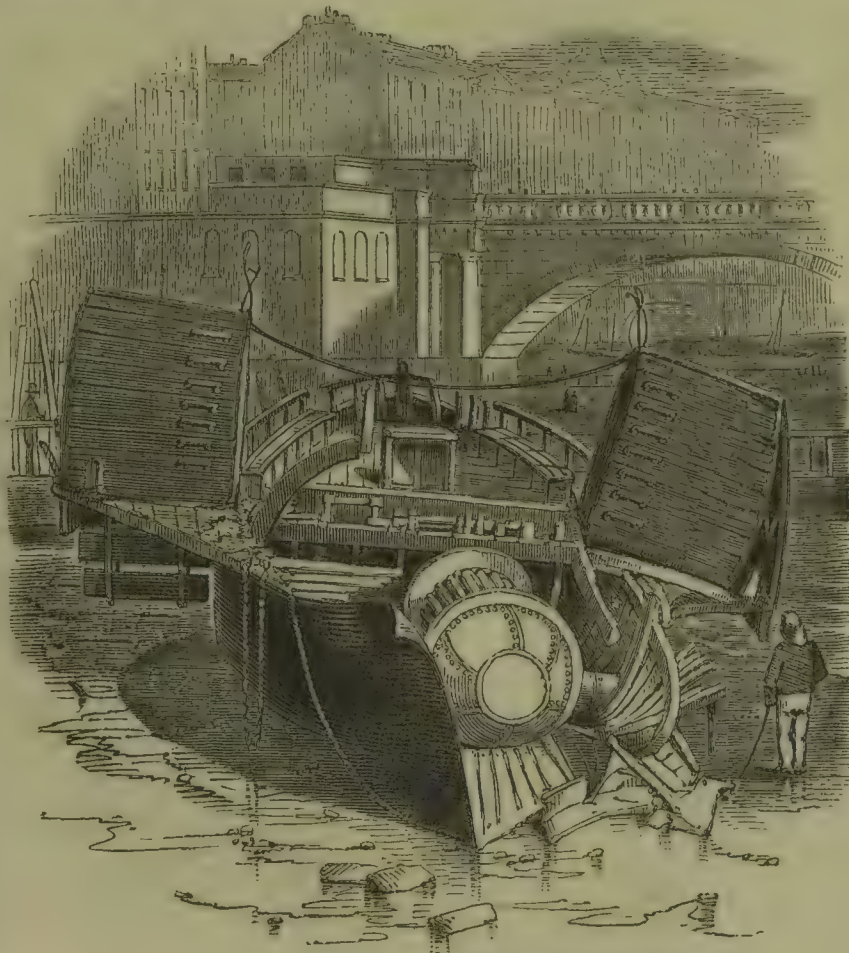
Mr. W. Williams examined: I live at Ashford, in Kent. I am an engineer. I volunteer my evidence. About two months since I was a passenger on board the *Cricket* steamer. I was looking from the deck when I saw a plate of one of the safety-valves loose and removed. I saw the valve was tied. I am certain the safety-valve was tied down. I remarked the circumstance to my brother, but did not make any particular observation. I have not travelled by the *Cricket* since. I noticed the valve being tied down for a period of three or four minutes during the voyage.

By the Jury: I did not mention the circumstance to any one besides my brother. I considered it unusual and unsafe to fasten the valve. I am not connected with the company that the *Little Britain* steam-vessel belongs to. I saw a rope attached to the valve, but I did not notice an iron bar.

By Mr. Chambers: I touched the strings attached to the safety-valve; they were quite tight. (This witness underwent a lengthened examination, but it was purely of a technical nature, explaining drawings and models which have been made.)

Mr. Cummin Reid, of No. 5, King-street, Snow-hill, musical-instrument manufacturer, examined: On the Sunday evening before the explosion I was a passenger on board the *Cricket* steamer. I looked down at the boiler, and saw a string as thick as my finger attached to the lever of the safety valve on my right. I was standing near the funnel. I then looked through the opening on my left, and I saw a similar string attached to the valve there. I did not touch the stringless it should be any harm to do so. I merely made the remark, "You don't catch me taking another halfpenny-worth." (Laughter.) The strings were attached while I remained on board, after I first saw them. They were straight down and apparently tight, and I think they could only be loosened from the deck while the engine remained hot. I made up my mind that the object was to force the vessel to go beyond her power.

Mr. Henry Craice, of 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, surveyor, examined: I was on board the *Cricket* boat at the time of the explosion. I only noticed that there was no escape of steam during the time I was on board. I was on board from



THE "CRICKET" STEAMER, AFTER THE LATE EXPLOSION.

four to five minutes before the explosion took place. The boat was attached to the pier and was afloat at the time.

William Warren, 12, Diana-place, New-road, engineer, examined: Is employed in the King's College workshop. Has been often on board the *Cricket*, and noticed the safety valves. The first time he noticed them was about the middle of April last. On arriving at the London-bridge pier, he remained on board, with the intention of returning in the boat to the Adelphi. After a minute or two, he observed that there was no steam escaping, and he then looked into the steam box, and discovered a piece of spun yarn attached to the lever of the safety valve. It was tied as near the end farthest from the fulcrum as it could be. Went immediately down into the engine-room. Saw a man smoking there, but nobody else. On looking round, he saw two ropes attached, one to each valve. There was one valve to each boiler tied. Both the ropes were fixed to the beam, but whether by nails or staples he could not say. He touched the ropes, and found them tremendously tight. They were very tight indeed, and they operated in this way, that the safety valve was no safety valve at all with them. He made an observation to the man that was stoking, who said, "Oh, that is nothing." He replied, "Oh, ain't it." He immediately went up, and got to the furthest part of the boat. Was on board again about the end of the same month, and he then found the valves at liberty, and the steam blew off when they got to the pier. Was on board again on the Wednesday or Thursday before she blew up. Found that both the valves were fastened down then, as on the first occasion. Did not go below then, and got off the boat as soon as he could.

Mr. John D. Smith, of Bedford-square, distiller, was then examined with regard to the ownership of the boat. He stated that the boat was the joint property of himself; Mr. William Corry, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn-lane; Mr. Alderman Thompson; and Mr. William Forman, of the Iron-works, London-bridge. The *Cricket* boat and machinery were built by Mr. Joyce, by contract, in 1845. Has been constantly on board, hoping by his presence to keep everything in order, and that those on board did their duty. Never heard anything about the safety-valves being tied until the quarrel between the stoker and the engineer which they had heard of in the evidence. Was in the habit of going below, but did not notice the valves tied. It was barely possible that such a thing might have occurred without his seeing it, as he could not imagine that such a thing would be attempted, and did not look for it. He had lost one of his eyes during the past year, and could not since then see as well as previously, but still he thinks he would have noticed such a thing, if it had been done. The engineers have the power of choosing their own stokers, as it is supposed that they are best able to judge of the capabilities of the men. He spoke to Clarke, the engineer, who was reported to have committed the act, and he denied it, saying that he had never done any such thing. He told Clarke of the charge made against him on the very day or the day after he heard it. The man who made the complaint had not at the time the good opinion of any person employed by the Company; whereas, witness had a high opinion of Clarke, who was recommended to him as a superintendent engineer by Mr. Meecham. He was very anxious to get a thoroughly good mechanic as superintendent engineer, and Mr. Joyce agreed with him on the point. Clarke put up an engine for him at the distillery, nearly similar to that in the *Cricket*, and which was made by Mr. Joyce; and, as he understood the principle of the engine, and had acted for some months as a foreman to Mr. Joyce, the Company thought he was as good a man as they could have, both to attend the engine and to watch the working of the machinery. Witness, therefore, took his contradiction of the charge as satisfactory. Witness said to Edwards, "If you had such a complaint to make, why not come to me, or some party having authority to interfere, instead of making the charge in public?"

By the Jury: Did you follow up the charge by making inquiries of other persons?

Witness: I did not. I knew that Clarke had enemies, from the responsible situation which he filled; and from the high opinion which I entertained of him, I took his own contradiction of the charge as being sufficient. He had been recommended to me as the best-informed man on the subject in Mr. Joyce's workshop. I spoke to Mr. Meecham about him in the first instance, and Mr. Meecham highly approved of my selection, and negotiated the arrangement for me afterwards with Clarke. He was paid considerable wages, and in order to show that we wished to get only superior men, I would be happy to lay before the Jury a statement of the wages which we paid to our men. We took care to pay them from 15 to 20 per cent higher than any other company on the river. Clarke was paid £3 a-week, the other engineers £2 10s. 6d., and the stokers £1 9s. a-week each. I referred all engineering matters to Mr. Joyce, as I had the fullest confidence in him, and as I did not wish to take any responsibility from him in anything that could occasion the slightest chance of accident. My contract with him was that he should give me efficient strong boilers, capable of bearing a pressure of from 45lbs. to 50lbs. on the square inch. The boilers had been at Mr. Joyce's for examination on the 7th of August, and again, I think, on the 10th, but I was myself at the time in Scotland. With regard to the safety valves, I wish to remark that there were four attached to the boilers, which were connected together. There were two of what are termed Salter's safety valves, on the back part, which were never touched, and the two front ones were lever valves. So many valves are not necessary for letting off steam in case of rapid generation, but for the purpose of security, in case any of them should stick or get fastened down. It is not easy for four to get fastened down, though one may.

Mr. Herne, a Juror: Has it come to your notice that the practice of tying down the valves has been continued in your boats since that explosion?—Mr. Smith: Certainly not. Such a thing cannot be imagined.

Mr. Herne: Then I declare to you that on Saturday last I was on board one of your boats, and on looking down I distinctly saw the levers of the valves fastened down. I state the fact for your information. [Sensation.]

Joseph Christopher Buttress examined: I live at No. 3, Thames-street, Greenwich. I am in the employ of Mr. Joyce. I have occasionally driven the engines when the regular engineer was not able to attend. The last time I did so was the 27th March. There is a saving of fuel by turning the steam twice. About the last week in April I attended the *Cricket* as driver, at the request of Clark. I was not aware that the safety-valves had been fastened until I had been on board an hour. I did not think to look. Clarke, when I went on board said, "It's all right, Joe; take her away." As soon as I found the valves tied I assisted in loosening the cords by which they were fastened. The rope was tied several times round the safety-valve; it was very tight. I cut it off. I have been on the *Cricket* on occasions when no rope was attached to the valves. A day or two after I found the valves tied down. I charged Clark with having done it. He denied it. Edwards and the stoker also charged Clark with fastening them, but he again denied it. Shortly after this Edwards was discharged from his situation. The last time I was on the *Cricket* was the 3rd of August; the ropes were then hanging loose from the safety-valves.

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, a desultory conversation

ensued between the Coroner, counsel, and other persons engaged in the enquiry, after which the investigation was adjourned until Wednesday.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday. The first witness called was Richard Pater, a stoker in the employ of the *Ant* and *Bee* Company. His evidence chiefly referred to the statements of Clarke. The witness said that he never saw the valves tied down at any time, and that they were not tied down at the time of the explosion. Pater was cross-examined at some length, but nothing of consequence was elicited.

George Ball, of Regent-street, Blackwall, waterman: I was mate of the *Cricket* about seven months, up to the time of the explosion. I then went to the *Echo*. I don't understand the machinery. Sometimes the boat went slow. I was never more than twice or thrice in the engine room. I have seen Clarke working the engine. I cannot say I know what a safety-valve is. Was not in the engine-room on the day of the explosion. Don't know whether Clarke was then there. Haisman was acting as engineer that day. Nothing had happened to the boat that morning before the explosion, except that we had to take a "float" or two. Clarke and I are good friends. I have seen him this morning, but nothing passed about the boat. In fact, I know nothing about it. I had left the boat on my duty for about ten minutes before the explosion. I had gone up to the office, and was on the pier on my way back to the boat, when the explosion took place. Never heard on board that Clarke had once tied up the valve. The steam was blowing off just before the explosion.

The witness also underwent a long but fruitless cross-examination. The Coroner questioned him as to whether he had really heard steam blow off before the explosion, or whether he alluded to the noise of the explosion; but, his answers were so extremely equivocal, that, for a length of time, he continued to puzzle every one who heard him. At length, he said distinctly, I heard the steam blowing off as I went up the pier.

Benjamin Nash, secretary to the *Ant* and *Bee* Company, said: I keep a report-book, to enter the statements made to me by the captains. There is only one entry—that made by the captain, in reference to the charge of Edwards against Clarke, for tying down the valves. Mr. Nash produced the book. The entry was in the following terms:—"25th April, 1847.—Started at a quarter to ten. About three o'clock the stoker came on deck and said the engineer had got the valves tied down, and it was not safe to stop in the engine-room." On cross-examination, Mr. Nash said, he travelled by the boats daily, and he should have attended to any complaint, if made to him.

Joseph Wheldon, of Russell-street, Blackwall, foremast-hand on board the *Cricket*: I have been employed since the 14th of May. I was in the engine-room on the day before the explosion. I don't recollect anything being the matter with the machinery on that or the following day. I noticed the safety-valves the day before the explosion. I saw the engineer take off the casing and lift up the valve. I never saw a string tied to the lever of the valve. I have seen Clarke in the engine-room. I know no more about safety-valves than they know about me. Clarke never said anything to me about the safety-valve or about the machinery. A week before Haisman came I heard Clarke say the boat was in better order than ever she was. I was on board at the moment of the explosion. About half-past eight on the morning of the explosion I thought something was on fire, and looked at the safety-valve.

Mr. James: Upon your oath, had it not a piece of rope round it at that time?

Witness: I did not take that notice. I did not see that it had. It is not my business to attend to those things. I have been in the engine-room, but have never noticed the spun-yarns hanging down.

Some other evidence was given, but it was unimportant, and the inquiry was then adjourned till Saturday (this day).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthews's Day, the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., Assistant Master of Harrow School, after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four Senior Scholars, who are about to proceed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the first in Latin, by Edward Hayman; the second in English, by John Daniel Williams; the third in Greek, by Charles Edward Searle; and the fourth in French, by William Allan Russell. Seven poems will also be recited by the other Senior Scholars, viz.:—A Latin Alcaic Ode, on "Marcus Curtius," by H. C. Hellbronn; a Greek Iambic translation of Milton's "Invocation to Light," by J. L. Hammond; Stanzas on "The New Planet," by D. W. Thompson; an Hexameter translation from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," by C. D. Craven; a Greek Sapphic Ode (a translation of Gray's "Ode to Spring") by R. Black; Latin Elegiacs on "Antigone," by J. Holbrow; and an English Poem, on "The Creation," by G. H. Croud.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—At a Court of Aldermen, which was held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Sidney asked Mr. Alderman Wood whether it was his intention on Michaelmas-day to contest the return of Mr. Alderman Hooper as the next in rotation to serve the office of Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Wood said the support he had received last year, and expected on the present occasion, would have encouraged him to do so, but the very precarious state of his wife's health forbade it. She was in a state that rendered it impossible that she could take her part in the honours and hospitalities of the Mansion-house during the coming year, and he should therefore decline serving. Mr. Alderman Hooper will therefore probably be returned without opposition.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—Mr. Thomas Young M'Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, held his first sitting on Thursday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall. The entire morning was occupied in receiving and verifying the different lists of voters. The labours of the learned barrister are likely to be of a very arduous nature, as no less than 9782 votes will have to be inquired into. In this list of objections, 409 have been taken by both parties, which will reduce the number for inquiry to 9414.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of births during the week ending Sept. 11, was 1277, of which 666 were males, and 611 females. This number is less than that of last week by 18. The deaths number 1640 (819 males, and 821 females); thus exceeding the weekly average of the last five summers by 100, less than the number of the preceding week by 11, and less than the births by 237.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN BURKE, BART.—On Monday last Sir John Burke, Bart., was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally on Tuesday morning, at the house of his son, Mr. Granby Burke, in Dublin. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Captain (now Sir Thomas) Burke, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and member for the county of Galway. The late Baronet was a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of the Whig Government.

SALE OF THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL'S EFFECTS.—On Thursday (last week) a sale by auction took place at the residence of the late Mr. O'Connell, of a variety of articles of household furniture; and curiosity with many, and a personal feeling on the part of others, attracted numbers to Merrion-square. The rooms were crowded during the course of the day, and every part of the spacious residence examined; but of the late occupant there was little or nothing in the property sold to suggest a memento. The furniture was solid, but plain, and neither books nor pictures were put under the hammer. In the hall there were large trunks, directed for Darrynane Abbey, marked "Law Books," and vacant spaces on the walls showed where pictures had formerly been; but the articles actually sold were of too every-day a nature to excite peculiar attention. The property sold by the auctioneer realised very good prices; but from the circumstance alluded to the details of the sale do not call for any special notice.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN GALWAY COUNTY.—A horrible murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night (last week), in the neighbourhood of Mount Bellew. It appears that as a man named Patrick Costello, a driver in the employment of James Cuffe, Esq., of Esker, was returning from that town (to the petty sessions of which he had a number of persons summoned for trespass, &c., that day), he was waylaid by a party of men, who literally smashed his head to atoms. An inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed this atrocious act. They have been committed to prison. This unfortunate Costello was driver and wood-ranger to Mr. Cuffe, and one of the persons arrested occupied the same situation before Costello got it. This barbarous murder seems to have been perpetrated by striking their wretched victim with stones. His chin was broken, his teeth knocked out, and literally scattered on the road, and his ear cut in two; his nose was also broken, and his head dreadfully fractured.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF TWO GIRLS BY THEIR MOTHER.—An inquest has been held at Drumcondra, relative to the supposed murder of two children named Rosannah and Mary Anne Flynn. Much excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. The mother is in custody on suspicion. A great number of witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner recapitulated the evidence. He said that there was no question that the elder girl had been drowned, and the younger strangled. The statement which the prisoner had made had been contradicted by several witnesses; but it was for the Jury to say if she had or had not committed the murder. The Jury found that Bridget Flynn did grievously assault, with an iron instrument, Rosannah Flynn, on Thursday, the 2nd September; also, with a stick, on the 4th instant; and that there was strong suspicion that she murdered both the children. The prisoner was committed to Kilmainham.

THE CHALMERS MSS.—The late Dr. Chalmers has left a quantity of unpublished manuscripts, among which is a Commentary on the Scriptures, as far as the Book of Jeremiah. The commentary differs in its plan from the commentaries of Poole, Henry, Scott, and Clarke, and is written in a manner which will render it popular among all classes of Christians. Among the manuscripts fully written out, and in a fit state for publication, are also the series of Lectures which he, as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, addressed to the students whose theological education was committed to his care. These lectures are understood to be singularly original and brilliant. There has likewise been found among the correspondence which Dr. Chalmers carried on with nearly all the distinguished men of the present century, a number of letters of a deeply interesting nature, sufficient to make, with a memoir of himself, four large octavo volumes. The whole of the rev. gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr. Thomas Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and son of Mr. Constable, and son of Mr. Constable, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and publisher of all his works. Mr. Constable has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers's manuscripts. The largest sum ever given, under similar circumstances, was £4,500, which Mr. Murray gave to the sons of Mr. Wilberforce for his "Life and Correspondence."

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, AT SHOTTERY, NEAR STRATFORD.

(Continued from page 186.)

COTTAGE OF ANNE HATHAWAY.

We have no record of the place where Shakspeare was married, but the marriage bond discovered by Sir Richard Phillips in the Consistorial Court, satisfactorily corroborates the information which Betterton had given to Rowe, that "his wife was the daughter of one Hathaway, said to have been a substantial yeoman, in the neighbourhood of Stratford." The bond in question is dated 28th Nov., 25th of Elizabeth (1582), and she is there described "Anne Hathwey, of Stratford, in the Dioces of Worcester, Maiden." This description of her being "of Stratford," must not be taken as proof that she was not of Shottery, for Shottery is a hamlet of Stratford, and such a document would take cognizance only of the parish to which the contracting parties belonged. At Shottery, the Hathaways had been settled long before the time of Shakspeare's marriage. By a copy of Court-roll dated 1543, we find that John Hathaway, at that period, held a copyhold estate at Shottery, and the identical farm-house or cottage remained in the possession of descendants of the Hathaways until 1838, when it was sold. Tradition has associated this cottage of the Shottery Hathaways with the Anne Hathaway of William Shakspeare, and hence it has always been an object of peculiar attraction to the visitors of Stratford. The hamlet is not more than a mile from Stratford. "On reaching the place, we find the dwellings numerous, and most of them conveniently detached by intervening garden ground; so that it stretches over a considerable space. In most instances, too, little has been done to impair the character of the tenements, which are still chiefly timber-framed, as in the Poet's day. The memory of this, its most important

visitor, seems to be yet cherished by the inmates; judging, among other circumstances, from that sign, 'The Shakspeare Tavern,' which, from your rustic alehouse, invites the straggler to its cool stoned-kitchen, its little boarded 'parlour,' or adjoining rural skittle-ground, fringed with Ophelian pansies, and columbines, and herb-grace. But leaving this, and having crossed the brook, we gain sight of the dwelling we are searching for. Its aspect is that of a roomy old farm-house divested of its former homestead, and altered in other respects. The walls are roughly framed with timber, the intervals in which are mostly filled with wattling and rude plaster—laths being of later date; and the high-pitched roof is snugly covered in with moss-grown thatch. The orchards, which till recently adjoined the house, are now severed from the premises, and the old garden between them is rooted up, the present being of yesterday's construction."

INTERIOR OF THE COTTAGE.

Within the dwelling we find the kitchen as of old—then the chief living room—retaining still its ample hearth and roomy chimney corner, where, in winter time, the cosiest seats were reserved for the heads of the household, and an occasional guest: and that old short-backed elbow chair, now standing in it, looks verily as though it had been just occupied by him who was wont to visit here two hundred and sixty years since. A recess behind it, screened by a latticed door of oak, retains the initials, "J. H. E. H.," and "J. B.," which are interpreted as being those of John Hathaway, Elizabeth, his wife, and the joiner. The walls exhibit portions of the black oaken wainscot, with which the rough plastering was formerly concealed; while the rude stone floor, the

low ceiling, with its heavy beams, the unpainted doors and wooden latch, are alike primitive and in character. In a bed-room above, remains an old oak carved bedstead of the Tudor or Stuart times; and in an adjoining chest is preserved a nearly contemporary sample of heavy home-spun bed linen, marked "E. H.," the needle-wrought ornamenting of which may justly cause even our lady wool workers of the day to admire the taste and patience of their great-great-grandmothers.—*May's Companion.*

THE TOMB OF SHAKESPEARE.

FROM the town, the approach to the Church is through an avenue of limetrees, arched overhead; this terminates at the north entrance into the nave, which consists of a handsome porch, buttressed and embattled, and apparently of a later date than the adjoining aisle. Above the door is a pointed window, now covered with a tablet, but which formerly gave light to a small room over the porch, the entrance to which is by a staircase in the north aisle. The first impression upon entering through the porch is one of grateful wonder at the elegance and amplitude of the interior. At a glance we scan the lofty roof, the transepts, chancel, nave, and aisles. We catch the delicate tracery of the windows, and their "dim, religious light;" we see the noble monuments and stately effigies; but the mind refuses yet to ponder on these things—

a touch more rare
Subdues all other thoughts—

and noiselessly we hasten forward, 'till, with moistened eyes and swelling heart, we reach the well-known spot where sleeps the mighty Monarch of the Mind, before whose influence all other potentates seem nought—whose

rear'd arm
Crested the world—whose voice was propertied
As all the tuned spheres, and that to friends;
But, when he meant to quail and shake the orb,
Who was as rattling thunder.

There is something indescribably awful and affecting in the sense of contiguity, even, with the mouldering dust of Shakspeare, and we found it a relief when a friend, as if responding to our impression, whispered—

I never felt, in all its power, the majesty of Shakspeare's greatness till I stood upon his narrow grave.

The far-famed mural monument and bust are on the left of the chancel, immediately above the line of graves containing the remains of the Poet, his daughter Susanna, her husband, Dr. Hall, and their daughter, Lady Barnard; and, in all probability, many others of the family. The bust is of the size of life, and stands fixed under an arch between two Corinthian columns of black marble; upon the entablature are the arms of Shakspeare (surmounted by a skull), and two small figures sitting, one holding in his right hand a spade; and the other, whose eyes are closed, having in his left hand an inverted torch, and his right resting upon a skull. The sculptor of the monument, we gather from Mr. Hamper's lately-published *Life and Correspondence of Dugdale*, was Gerard Johnson, and from the verses of Leonard Digger, prefixed to the first edition of Shakspeare's Works, it was evidently erected before 1623:—

Shakspeare, at length thy pious fellows give
The world thy works; thy works by which outlive
Thy tomb thy name must: when that stone is rent,
And time dissolves thy Stratford monument,
Here we alive shall view thee still. This book,
When brass and marble fade, shall make thee look
Fresh to all ages.

Originally, the bust was coloured to resemble life. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn. The doublet, or coat, was scarlet; over which was a loose black tabard, or gown, without sleeves. The upper part of the cushions, on which his hand rests, was green; the under half crimson, and the tassels gilt. Mr. John Ward, grandfather to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, had it repaired, and the original colours preserved, in 1748; but, in 1793, says Britton, "Mr. Malone caused the bust to be covered over with one or more coats of white paint, and thus at once destroyed its original character, and injured the expression of the face."

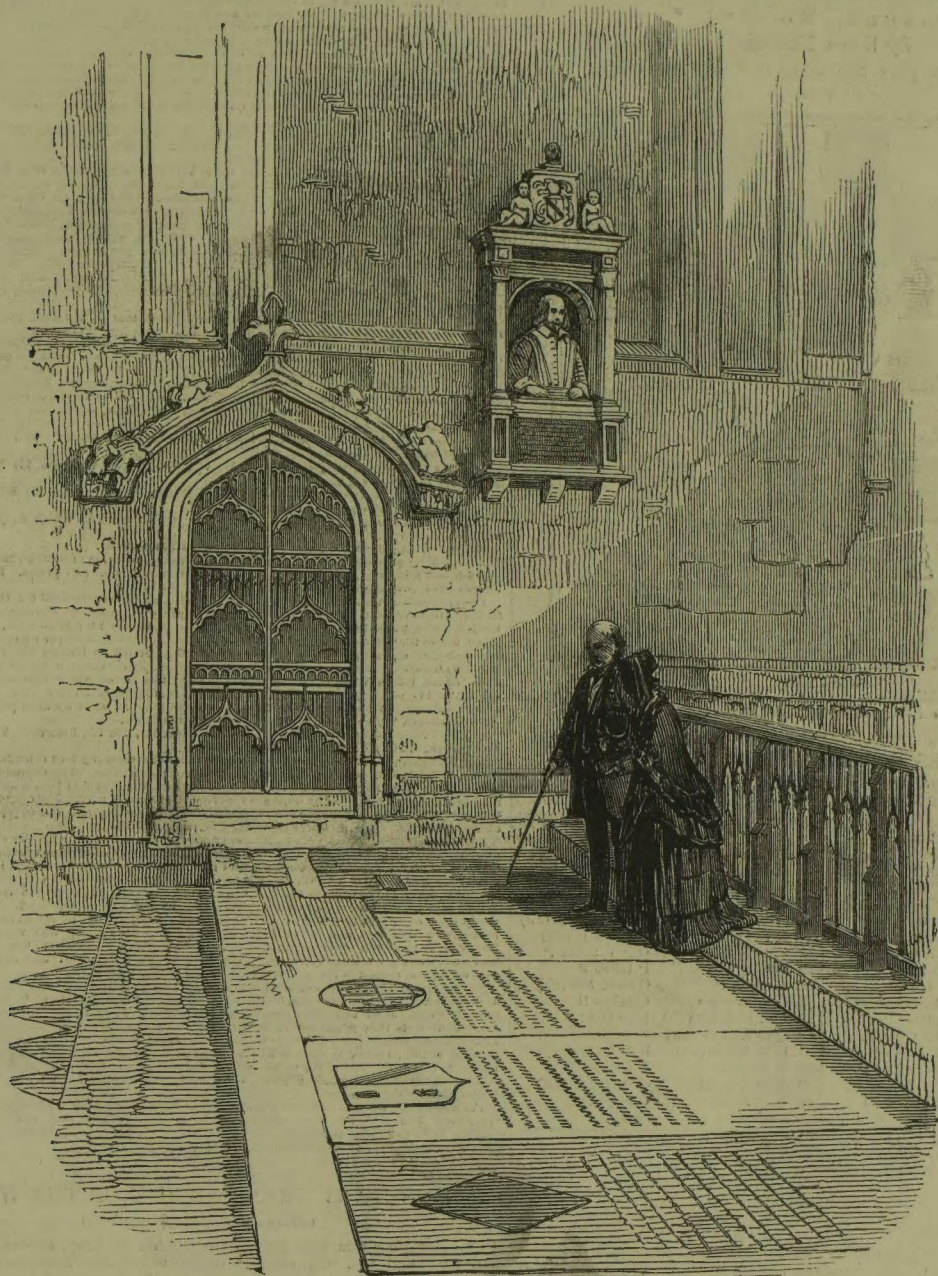
Upon the tablet beneath the bust, are the following inscriptions:—

JVDICIO FILIVM, GENIO SOCRATEM, ARTE MARONEM,
TERRA TEGIT, POPVLVS MÆRET, OLYMPIVS HABET.



ROOM IN ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.



TOMB OF SHAKESPEARE IN THE CHANCEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD.

STAY, PASSENGER, WHY GOEST THOU BY SO FAST,
 READ, IF THOU CANST, WHOM ENVIOUS DEATH HATH PLAST
 WITHIN THIS MONUMENT, SHAKESPEARE, WITH WHOME
 QUICK NATVE DIDE; WHOSE NAME DOTH DECK YE TOMBE
 FAR MORE THAN COST; WITH ALL YE. HE HATH WRITT
 LEAVES LIVING ART BYT PAGE TO SERVE HIS WIT.
 OBIT ANO. DOI. 1616. ETATIS 53. DIE 23 AP.

Below the monument, upon the stone covering the Poet's grave, are the following extraordinary lines:—

GOOD FREND FOR JESUS SAKE FORBEARE,
 TO DIG THE DUST ENCLOSED HEARE:
 BLESTE BE YE MAN YT SPARES THES STONES,
 AND CVRST BE HE YT MOVES MY BONES.

In a letter from Warwickshire, in 1693 (published by Mr. Rodd, from the original manuscript, 1838), the writer, after describing the monument, and giving its inscription, says:—"Near the wall where this monument is erected, lies the plain freestone, underneath which his body is buried, with this epitaph, made by himself, a little before his death." He subsequently adds:—"Not one, for fear of the curse above-said, dare touch his grave-stone, though his wife and daughters did earnestly desire to be laid in the same grave with him." We have here authority for the existence of the epitaph 77 years after Shakespeare's death; but there is a still earlier authority. In a plate to Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," first published in 1656, there is a representation of Shakespeare's tomb, with the following passage:—"Neare the wall where this monument is erected lyeth a plain freestone, underneath which his body is buried, with this epitaph—

Good Friend, &c."

It has been conjectured that Shakespeare's anxiety for the repose of his bones might have arisen from there being a door immediately below his bust, which formerly gave access to the charnel-house. And, indeed, from various passages in his plays, it is clear that he looked with horror at the desecration of the bones of the dead.

But, whoever may have been the author of the lines, we owe him gratitude for the effectual preservation of these sacred relics, for upwards of two hundred years; and we trust the simple but impressive denunciation will still secure them undisturbed.

Between Shakespeare's grave and the north wall, Anne, the wife of the Poet, lies buried; she died 6th August, 1623, aged 67. The stone has a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODYE OF ANNE, WIFE OF MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1623, BEING OF THE AGE OF 67 YEARES.

On the other side of Shakespeare's grave is a flat stone, bearing the inscription:—

HERE LYETH YE BODY OF SUSANNA, WIFE TO JOHN HALL, GENT., YE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, GENT. SHE DECEASED YE 11TH OF JULY. AO. 1649. AGED 66.

Then follow some verses, which were formerly obliterated to make room for an inscription to a Richard Watts, a person in no way related to the family, but which the good taste and feeling of the Rev. W. Harness have latterly restored:

WITTY ABOVE HER SEXE, BUT THAT'S NOT ALL,
 WISE TO SALVATION, WAS GOOD MISTRESS HALL;
 SOMETHING OF SHAKESPEARE WAS IN THAT, BUT THIS
 WHOLY OF HIM WITH WHOM SHE'S NOW IN BLISSE.
 THEN, PASSENGER, HAST NE'RE A TEARE
 TO WEEP WITH HER THAT WEPT WITH ALL?
 THAT WEPT, YET SET HERSELF TO CHERE
 THEM UP WITH COMFORTS CORDIALLE.
 HER LOVE SHALL LIVE, HER MERCY SPREAD,
 WHEN THOU HAST NE'RE A TEARE TO SHED.

On another flat stone is an inscription to the memory of Dr. John Hall, the husband of Shakespeare's daughter Susanna. He died 25th of November, 1635, aged 60.

And, farther on, the grave of Thomas Nashe, Esq., who married the daughter "and heire" of the above John Hall. He died April 4th, 1647, aged 53.

Upon quitting the Church we had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collection of documents illustrative of Shakespeare's life, in the possession of Mr. Wheeler, a gentleman to whom the public are indebted for much interesting topographical information regarding the town of Stratford, and many important particulars concerning the family of the Poet.

Among a host of curious relics are the original deeds of sale and purchase of lands by Shakespeare near his native town. Mr. Wheeler is also in possession of a heavy gold signet ring, with the initials W. S., combined with cord and tassels, engraved on it, which was found some years since in a field near Shakespeare's garden; and which, there is strong reason for believing the actual seal ring of the Poet. That it is of that age is shown by the exact resemblance of the engraving to several impressions of seals to deeds, &c., of the period—and that the initials referred to Shakespeare, may be inferred from the circumstance of there being no other person of consequence in Stratford at

that period with such initials but William Smith, whose signet ring is known to be different. There is another remarkable and corroborative fact, viz., that in the original of Shakespeare's will dated 25th of March, 1616, less than a month before his death, the words, with "my hand and seal," are written; but the words, "and seal," have been struck through with the pen, and no impression of his seal is given.

SIR THOMAS LUCY'S TOMB.

A SHORT distance from Charlecote Hall, stands the quiet little Church of Charlecote, as primitive as in the days of Shakespeare. You enter through an old porch with rude stone seats on either side, and find an interior with an air as picturesque and humble as the outside promised. This is the last resting-place of the Lucys, and your attention is at once attracted by three costly monuments of the family. The one of chief interest is that of the Sir Thomas whom Shakespeare has made immortal. His wife, the Ladye Joyce Lucy, is buried in the same grave; and the two figures are represented in the customary recumbent attitude, with their hands folded in prayer. Two lesser figures, representing their children, kneel beneath; and from a tablet above the tomb we copied the following unaffected and touching inscription:—

Here entombed lyeth the Ladye Joyce Lucy, wife of Sir Thomas Lucy, o Charlecote, in the County of Warwick, Knight—daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Acton, in the County of Worcester, Esquire, who departed out of this wretched world to her heavenly kingdom the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1595, and of her age IX. and three. All the time of her life a true and faithful servant of her good God, never detected of any crime or vice: in religion most sound: in love to her husband most faithful and true: in friendship most constant: to what in trust was committed to her most secret: in wisdom excelling: in governing of her house, and bringing up of youth in the feare of God that did converse with her, most rare and singular. A great maintainer of hospitality: greatly esteemed of her betters: misliked of none unless of the envious. When all is spoken that can be said, a woman so furnished and garnished with virtue as not to be bettered and hardly to be equalled by any. As she lived most virtuously, so she dyed most godly. Set down by him that best did know what hath been written to be true. Thomas Lucy.

There is no tribute of any kind, except by effigy, to Sir Thomas Lucy. In a small vestry opposite this tomb is the monument of his son Thomas, erected by Dame Constance; his lady, daughter and heiress to Richard Kingsmill. This tomb has no inscription. It is a painted monument, and he is represented, like his father, in armour, and recumbent. On a ledge in front there is a small-sized effigy of his lady, and, in panels, one on each side, are the figures of six sons and eight daughters.

The third monument is to the memory of the next Sir Thomas and Alicia his wife, and is more costly and beautiful in execution than either of the other two.

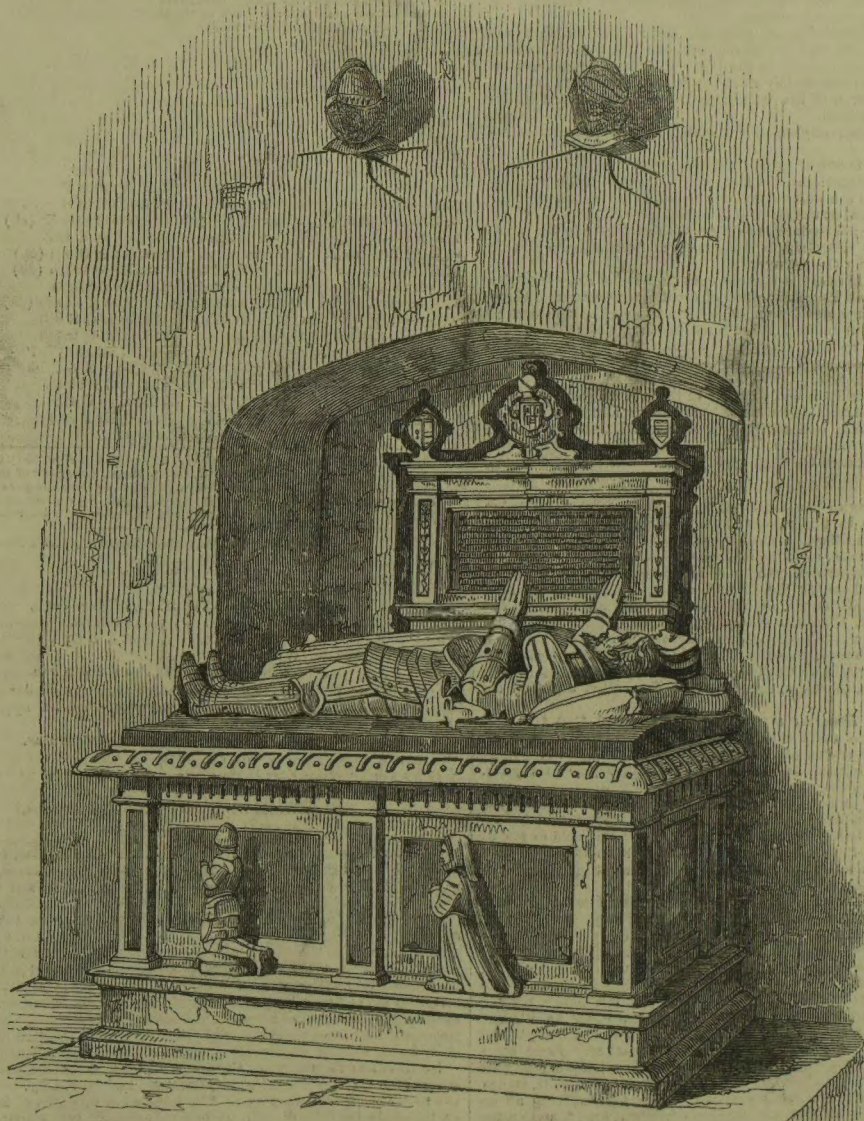
There is nothing else within the homely place to fix attention. Casting a farewell glance at the grim old Knight and his amiable wife, you retrace your steps, cross again the little bridge, and are soon once more beneath the stately avenue of elms. Their lengthening shadows, and a far-off bell (which may have often struck upon the Poet's ear), now warn you of declining day. You hasten on, and, as the eye, at the turn of the road, for the last time takes in the antique house, the gentle river, and the lessening turret of the village church, you muse upon the undying influence of the Wizard who is enabled "thus to spread the magic of his mind, over the very face of Nature; to give to things and places a charm and character not their own; and to turn this working-day world into a perfect fairy-land."

SALE OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

On Thursday, the day appointed for the Sale of Shakespeare's House, the Auction Mart, towards noon, became crowded with persons anxious to witness the transfer of the interesting property; or, at least, to ascertain its new possessor. The lower room at the Mart was filled shortly after twelve o'clock; and, when the upper room was thrown open, there was a tremendous rush up stairs, and the sale-room was instantly crowded with company, among whom we noticed several distinguished artists and men of letters.

At one o'clock, Mr. Robins ascended the rostrum, amidst loud cheers. He then addressed the company, explaining that the vender had no interest in the property, he simply acted as the trustee of several minors to whose interest he was bound to look; and in bringing the property before the public for sale, he was merely following a course which the Court of Chancery would have directed if it had been appealed to in the matter. He next stated there to be property attached to the house which yielded a yearly rental of £30. He then read the conditions, and explained that the title to the property would descend to the purchaser or purchasers, from the will of the Great Poet.

A person here interposed, and called upon Mr. Robins to prove that



W. J. LINTON.

TOMB OF SIR THOMAS LUCY, IN THE CHANCEL OF CHARLECOTE CHURCH.

the house he was about to sell was the identical one in which the Poet was born.

Mr. Robins replied that tradition pointed out this house as that of Shakespeare's birth. His father lived in it, and there could be no doubt that the great Poet was born in the house, and spent the greater period of his life in it. (Cheers.) They must take it as a matter of course. He wished that those who were sceptical on the point would stay away, instead of starting doubts which had no foundation to rest upon. The house was transferred from the hands of Shakespeare's descendants, in 1806, to the present possessors. At that time, and for many years, about 1000 persons visited the edifice in the course of a year; but, of late years, as many as 7000 visited it in the course of one year, a proportion of whom were Americans.

A person, who stated that he was a solicitor, inquired if the trustees could legally sell the house?

Mr. Robins produced the deed, which his audience would not allow him to read; he, however, read a clause of it, which stated that the trustees had full power to sell the house, a statement which was received with loud cheers. Shakespeare left the house to his sister, who married Mr. Hart, and the house was always known as Shakespeare's house, and the proprietors of it the "Hart Shakespeares."

Mr. Robins then stated his desire that the bidding should commence, and 1500 guineas were immediately offered. This was followed by an offer of £2000, after which £2100 was bid.

A letter was then handed to Mr. Robins by Mr. Peter Cunningham, as Treasurer of the London Committees, for raising subscriptions for the purchase of the House, offering £3000.

Mr. Robins then said that the trustees had just authorised him to state that he would not use his privilege of bidding after the offer which had been made, and the property was then knocked down to the Stratford and London Shakespeare Committees for £3000, amidst immense cheering.

The five books of the Autographs of visitors were next sold for 70 guineas.

A few lots of old furniture and relics were then sold: among them was a spectacle-case, and a small carving of Shakespeare's monument, stated to be from the Mulberry Tree planted by Shakespeare, at New Place.

Mr. Robins stated, during the sale, that, in all his auctioneering experience, he had never witnessed a scene of such extraordinary enthusiasm. Next week, we shall present our readers with an illustration of this memorable Sale.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Thou cradle of the Bard whose mighty
soul
Shone as a seraph's wisdom on our
race—
Far scattering from his path Earth's
chill control.
Until his noble spirit could embrace
The universe of mind, what glories grace
Thee, deathless Stratford! and thy
willow'd stream,
Where many a pilgrim comes, and loves
to trace
The scenes that nurtured Shakespeare's
godlike dream.
The humblest soil whereon a daisy grows
Is hallow'd ground. The whispering
breezes bring
Sweet Ariel's symphonies, and Juliet's
woes—
With all the moving sympathies that
wring
Tears from all eyes, from mendicant
to King,
E'en as at Prophet's rod gush'd forth
the desert's spring.

There stands the cottage where the Muse
watched o'er
Her favourite child—and yon is Lucy's
lawn;
Often thereon the Poet loved to pore
Over the visions which began to dawn
And beam'd of immortality . . . yon fane
Enshrines his ashes, and the lowliest
hind
Holds in his breath with awe, as though
'twould stain
The slab where sleeps the Monarch of
the Mind.
And would they wait o'er Transatlantic
foam
This cot—as sacred as Palladium old?
No! where his heart hath glow'd, shall
rest his home,
Though every brick might gain its
weight in gold!
England, whose lamp was kindled from
His fire
Will never let the sacred flame expire.
L.

POLICE.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK-LANE.

On Tuesday, at the MANSION-HOUSE, *Ovenston*, who attempted to kill Mr. Crawley, in Mark-lane, underwent a final examination. The health of the unfortunate man seemed to have suffered greatly since his last examination. He was scarcely able to stand.

George Crawley said: I have offices at No. 12, Mark-lane. On the 14th of August, on going to my office, I found the prisoner and a person named Nathan there. I asked the prisoner whether he wished to see me? He nodded his head; and I said, "If you will be good enough to step into the inner room, I'll speak to you." He went into the room, and I followed him. His back was towards me. I closed the door. He turned round, and I heard a shot, and immediately made my escape. I was shot in the jaw. The only thing I had observed in the prisoner before he fired the pistol was that he shook his head, but there was nothing about him that caused any suspicion of his intention.

Mr. Samuel Harris, 13, Fenchurch-street, surgeon, said: I was called to see Mr. Crawley in our surgery. He told me he had been shot, and, upon looking at him, I found that a bullet had lodged in the jaw. As there was no hemorrhage, I advised that he should immediately go to the hospital, which he did.

Cross-examined: I saw enough of the wound to know that it was a bullet-wound. It was a dangerous wound.

The Lord Mayor asked whether any solicitor attended for the prosecution?—No answer was returned.

The Lord Mayor: The case is one of great importance to the public, and I am bound to take care that the Judges shall not have all the trouble in the prosecution. I shall, therefore, have the policeman bound over to prosecute, and the City Solicitor to conduct the case at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Crawley here was much affected. He expressed his gratitude to the medical gentlemen at St. Thomas's Hospital, to whose skill and attention he said he owed his life. He felt deeply for the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor said it was his duty to commit the prisoner for shooting, with intent to murder. He expressed his gratification at hearing a confirmation of the general character of the medical gentlemen of St. Thomas's Hospital; and he lamented that a person of whom he had heard such an excellent private character up to the period of the commission of the act should have altered the opinion entertained of him by the perpetration of so heinous an offence.

The prisoner said not a word.

Mr. Crawley said the prisoner had, while he was in the hospital, sent to be informed of the state of his health, and desired that he should be told that he (the prisoner) regretted the violence he had committed, and could not guess what could have influenced him to commit such an act.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

JENNY LIND AND MR. BUNN.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Williams in this matter, at chambers, a commission was issued from the Queen's Bench Office, to examine witnesses *viva voce* at Berlin, or any two other places in Prussia, as to the alleged breach of contract for which the action is brought. The celebrated composer, Meyerbeer, is expected to be one of the witnesses examined under the Commission. The commissioner on the part of Mr. Bunn is Mr. I. G. Lewis, of Ely-place, his solicitor; and on the part of Miss Jenny Lind, Mr. Hoggins, one of the barristers retained on her behalf in the action, has been named the other Commissioner. It would seem that the cause is to progress as rapidly as the forms of the Court will permit, the Commission being made returnable on the 2nd of November, the commencement of Michaelmas Term, and it is, therefore, expected that the action will be tried the first possible opportunity.

THE JEWS.—The *Archives Israelites* says:—"It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these, 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz.—30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England, 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated."

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday morning the bakers of the metropolis again reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf. The high-priced bakers lowered their charge to 7d., while those of other qualities were figured as low as 6d., and some of the shops on the south side of the Thames intimated a further reduction in the course of the week, those of the League anticipating their price at 5d.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—A shipwreck took place on Saturday last, during a heavy gale from the W.S.W., in Carnarvon Bay, by which no fewer than five persons have met with a premature death. It appears that two vessels, one a yacht, and the other a schooner, were seen out in the bay, the former of which signalled for a pilot to cross the bar. This proved to be the *Gem*, the property of Mr. J. Fleming, member of the Royal Yacht Squadron; in consequence of the distance from the station, she did not wait for the pilot's arrival, but exchanged one of her own hands for the mate of the other vessel, who was to act as her pilot. The schooner proved to be the *Vine*, of Pwllheli, bound with a cargo of coal from Llanelly, in South Wales, to Bangor. From some cause or other, perhaps the darkness of the evening, she, in attempting to pass the bar, some time between five and seven o'clock, lured into the Menai Straits, struck on the north bank, must have immediately capsized, filled, and sunk with all on board. In the cabin, the dead body of a female passenger was found, and on the bank, the body of a man was discovered, and both were immediately taken to Carnarvon, there being signs of life in the man. Four other men, the remainder of the crew, perished, but their bodies have not yet been found. The *Gem* arrived safe over the bar, with the *Vine's* mate on board.

CHESS.

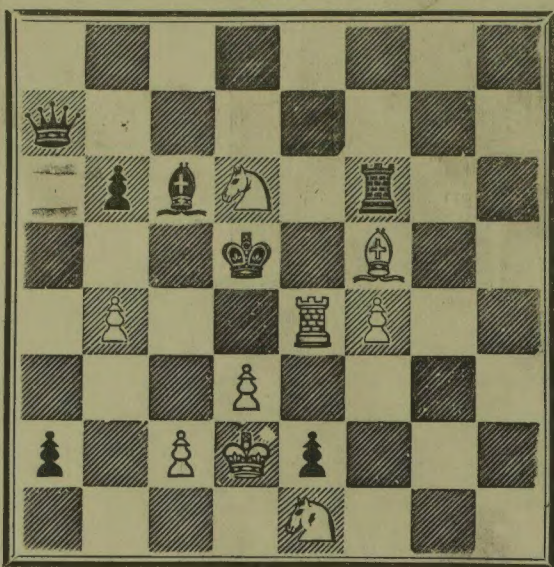
** Replies to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM, No. 191.

By HERR PREUSS.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

* From the Berlin Schachzeitung.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING GAMES WERE PLAYED A FEW WEEKS SINCE BETWEEN MR. HARKWITZ AND MR. S.—S. Q B P ONE OPENING.

WHITE (Mr. S.—S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.—S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q R P one	Q to Q 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to K 3d	Q Kt to K B 5th
3. Q B P one	K B P two	20. Q Kt takes B	K Kt takes B
4. P takes P	K P one	21. B takes Kt	Q takes B
5. Kt to Kt sq	K Kt to B 3d	22. Q Kt P one (b)	P to K 6th
6. Q P two	Q P two	23. K B P takes P	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
7. K Kt P two	K R P two	24. K to Q 2d	Q takes P (ch)
8. K Kt P one	Kt home	25. K to B 2nd	Q R P takes P
9. B to K 2d	Q B takes P	26. Q to Q 2d	P takes P
10. K R P two (a)	Q to Q 2d	27. R takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt P one	28. Q interposes	Q takes R
12. Q Kt to K B sq	Castles	29. Q R to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
13. Q Kt to K 3d	K Kt to K 2d	30. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2d
14. Q Kt P two	Q R to K sq	31. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
15. Q R P two	K B to Kt 2d	32. R takes R	R takes R
16. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K sq	33. B to K B 3d	Q to R 7th (ch)
17. Kt to Q B 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	34. K to Kt 3d	Q B P one

White resigns. (c)

(a) The opening of this game is as perilous and full of interest as a Gambit.
(b) The position is painfully critical on either side.
(c) An ingenious and highly entertaining game.

SCOTCH GAME.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.—S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.—S.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. B takes B	Q takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Kt to Kt 3d	Kt takes Kt
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. Q takes Kt	K B P two
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	21. K P takes P	P takes P
5. Kt to K B 5th	K Kt P one	22. Q B P one	Q to K B 3d
6. Kt to Kt 3d	Q P one	23. K B P two	Q R to K Kt sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d		
8. B to Q 3d	Q Kt to K 4th	24. Q to K 3d	Q R to Kt 2d (c)
9. Castles	Q Kt to K Kt 5th	25. K R to K sq	B to Q 2d
	(a)	26. Q takes Q R P	Q B to Q B 3d
10. K R P one	Q to K R 5th	27. B to K B sq	K R to K 3d
11. Kt to R sq	K Kt to K B 3d	28. K R to K 2d	Q to R 5th
12. Q Kt to R 2d	Q Kt to K 4th	29. Q to K 3d	Q R to Kt 6th
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to R 4th	30. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to Q 2d
14. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	31. Q to K B 7th	Q R to Kt 2d
15. Q to K B 3d	K Kt to R 4th	32. Q to Q B 4th	Q takes R P
16. Q B to Q 2d	Castles with Q R	33. Q R to K sq	B to B 3d
17. Q B to Q B 3d	K B to Q 5th		

(a) Black has brought this Knight round into active skirmishing.
(b) This battery must perform before the enemy's entrenchment.
(c) To Kt 3d would have saved time.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

GAME IN A MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, JUST CONCLUDED BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.*

WHITE (Phil.)	BLACK (Boston)	WHITE (Phil.)	BLACK (Boston)
1. K P two	K P two	19. Q B takes B	K R to Kt 2d
2. K B P two	P takes P	20. K R takes R P	Q Kt to Q 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	21. K P one	P takes P
4. K R P two	K Kt P one	22. B takes P	B takes R
5. Kt to K 5th	K R P two	23. R takes R	K Kt to B 3d
6. B to Q B 4th	K R to R 2d (a)	24. K B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B
7. Q P two	P to K B 6th	25. Kt to K 4th	Castles (Q R)
8. K Kt P takes P	Q P one	26. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
9. Kt to Q 3d	K B to K 2d	27. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq
10. Q B to K 3d	B takes R P (ch)	28. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
11. K to Q 2d	K Kt P takes P	29. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to K 2d
12. Q takes P	Q B to Kt 5th	30. R to Q R 8th	Q R P one
13. Q to K B 4th	Q to B 3d	31. R to Q R 7th	Q Kt P two
14. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P one (b)	32. R takes Q R P	B to K B 6th
15. K P one	Q takes Q	33. K to K 3d	B to K 5th
16. K Kt takes Q	Q P takes P	34. Q B P one	P to Q 4th
17. Q R takes P	K B to Kt 4th	35. K to Q 4th	K to K 3d
18. Q R to K Kt sq	B takes K Kt	36. Q Kt P one	

Philadelphia wins.

(a) We rather prefer the move of K Kt to R 3d at this juncture.
(b) With respect to this move, Mr. G. H. (the principal conductor of the game on the part of Boston) writes us as follows:—"This ill-considered reply loses the game. Q takes Q was the proper move; in which case, although they would probably recover their Pawn with a superior position, it may well be doubted if they could do more than draw the game."

* From the "American Chess Magazine," with Notes.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 105. By C. H. S., of New York.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B sq	K at Q R 7th	R at K R sq	B at Q Kt 6th
Q at K B 7th	R at Q Kt 7th		P at Q Kt 3d

White to play, and draw the game.
This singular position—or one of a nature precisely similar—occurred lately in play, and Mr. S., having the White pieces, compelled his opponent to draw the game.

No. 106. By an American Amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at B 5th	K at R sq	Kt at K B 6th	
B at K B 4th		P at K R 7th	

White to play and mate in six moves.

CRANOE CHURCH.—In our account of the New Church, last week, it should have been stated that the ancient and venerable Church of Cranoe, owing to the inroads of time, and the severe storms of the last summer, was found to be in such a dilapidated and dangerous state, that it has been taken down, and is now being re-erected. As the subscriptions do not amount to more than half the sum required to complete it, it is to be hoped that a benevolent and Christian public will give assistance to the Rector and Churchwardens, in order that they may once more provide the inhabitants with a house of prayer, of which they have now been deprived twelve months. The sum required is about £1400. The subscription list is headed by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Trusting to the sympathy of others who have not yet come forward, the Rector has made himself responsible for the great deficiency yet required, rather than that his parishioners should pass another year without the use of the Parish Church.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Workmen are employed in pulling down several houses in Gresham-street, formerly Lad-lane, City, in order to carry out the improvements in that part. The houses are upwards of 200 years old; and, on tablets in the front of each, are busts of a female, very elaborately finished. The thead is crowned with a garland of flowers. It is doubtful whom they were intended to represent, but they have been reserved from sale by the Mercers' Company, and are to be preserved at their Hall. In the front of all the new buildings are busts of her Majesty (crowned) in niches.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There was a very limited quantity of English wheat brought forward this morning, owing to which, the increased attendance of town and country buyers, and the presence of several from Holland and Belgium, the demand, for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was very steady, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last of from 2s 1/4 to 3s per quarter. There was a firm inquiry for foreign wheat, for home consumption, as well as for export, at a rise in prices of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Barley, though in short supply, was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The quantity of malt on offer was small, nevertheless the trade was in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in figures. We have to report a firm trade for oats, the best qualities of which produced 6d per quarter more money. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were quite as dear. In some instances the importers of the latter refused to accept late prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2540; barley, 1390; malt, 2770; oats, 270. Irish: Wheat, 13, 920; Flour, 1310; salted 680 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 55s; ditto white, 56s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 50s; ditto white, 50s to 52s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, 28s to 30s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 66s; brown do., 60s to 61s; Kingston and Ware, 65s to 66s; Chevalier, 67s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 25s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 40s to 45s; grey peas, 43s to 46s; mangle, 44s to 46s; white, 40s to 43s; boilers, 45s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have to report a general heaviness in the seed trade, but in prices no material alteration can be noticed.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 32s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 11s; white, 10s to 12s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £15 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £9 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Wheat.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7 1/4d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 4d; barley, 33s 1d; oats, 24s 7d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 47s 7d; peas, 43s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 62s 2d; barley, 38s 5d; oats, 27s 9d; rye, 38s 1d; beans, 52s 5d; peas, 42s 8d.

Flour.—No change of moment has taken place in this market, which may be considered tolerably steady.

Coffee.—This article is dull, at barely last week's quotations.

Rice.—Most qualities move off slowly, at a reduction in value of from 3d to 6d per cwt.

Rum.—A fair amount of business is doing in this article at full prices. Demerara, 34s to 36s per cent. overproof, is selling at 3s 4d to 3s 8d per gallon.

Provisions.—A very extensive demand has been again experienced for Irish butter, at a further improvement in value of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny landed, firsts, 94s to 98s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Limerick, 90s to 92s; Waterford, 89s to 91s; and Sligo, 88s to 90s per cwt. On board, prices have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. The supplies of Dutch butter are large, yet sales progress steadily, at 102 to 108s for fine Friesland; 90s to 100s for Holstein; and 88s to 98s for inferior and surplus. English butter is 1s to 2s dearer. Fine Dorset, 102s to 108s; middling do., 94s to 100s; fine Devon, 96s to 100s per cwt; and fresh, 11s 6d to 14s per dozen pounds. Bacon is dull, at barely late rates. The sale for hams is steady, but we can notice no advance in the quotations. In other kinds of provisions—except English cheese, which is quite as dear—very little is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Bradley's Haydon, 20s 6d; Lambton, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 21s; Tees, 20s 9d; Whitworth, 17s 6d; Kilmacrew, 18s 6d.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of new hops on sale this morning was considerably on the increase, and a further improvement was noticed in the condition. The demand is by no means active, at prices varying from £4 10s to £5 10s per cwt. for Weald of Kent, and £4 10s to £5 for Sussex in pockets. As the hops are reported to come down very light in some plantations, the price is called only £180,000. So little is doing in yearling and old hops, that prices are almost nominal. To sell, lower rates must be accepted.

Smithfield (Friday).—A very extensive supply of beasts—about a moiety of which was received from abroad—was on sale this morning; but the quality was miserably bad. With the exception of the very prime Scots and Devons selling somewhat freely, at full prices, the beef trade was excessively dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. There were in the market 130 oxen from Scotland; 655 oxen and cows; 210 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and 50 pigs from Holland and Germany; as also, 888 Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were comparatively small. Prime old Downes sold freely, at an advance in their currencies of 2d per 8lb, and the value of all other breeds of sheep was well supported. In lambs, next to nothing was doing, and prices receded from 3d to 4d per 8lb. The v.a. trade was firm, at 3d per 8lb more money than on Tuesday, at a dull inquiry, at late rates. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £15 10s to £18 each, including their small calves.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, 3s, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled, ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

BANKRUPTS.
J. S. WELCH, St. James's-street, Westminster, printer, &c. J. C. TAYLOR, age-alley, Cornhill, tailor. J. POPE, 10, Abchurch-lane, Bookseller. J. DEER, Bryanston-street, Edinburgh, wheelwright. T. C. BURTON, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, drug-broker. J. HANSFORD, Vauxhall, Isle of Wight, upholsterer. J. DUNLAP, Dover-road, corn-merchant. J. JENKINS, Love-lane, City, corn-merchant. J. HURLEY, Halesowen, Worcester-shire, vicar. W. EDWARDS, Halifax, tea-dealer. J. HATFIELD, Jan. Southwell, vicar. J. S. SUNN, Coventry, draper. S. LANGDALE and S. LANGDALE, Jun., Stockton-upon-Tees, corn-dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
C. WEST, Glasgow, bookseller. J. and A. BAIRD, Modieburn, Lanarkshire, lime-merchants. J. and W. JAMESON, Kilmarnock, flax-spinners. A. DENNY and W. BAIRD, Glasgow, merchants. J. MILLER, Dundee, brewer. J. LOW, Dundee, flax-dresser. J. EDMONSTONE, Glasgow, merchant. W. SKEATON, Glasgow, writer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

BANKRUPTS.
JOSEPH BAKER and JOHN BAKER, Foot-street, City, machinists. R. LAW, Portland-row, Camberwell, saw-broker. J. HOOK, Southampton-street, Camberwell, builder. J. P. JACOB, Church-street, Camberwell, and Bloxham-place, Camberwell-green, carpenter. A. F. LLOYD, Brighton, confectioner. W. LAMBERT, Great Titchfield-street, grocer. J. HYAMS, Jewry-street, City, watch-maker. J. EVANS, Oldington, Worcester-shire, corn-dealer. W. H. GRATRIK, and J. TAVENNER, Nunceaton, Warwickshire, silk-manufacturers. J. MORRIS, Watling, Staffordshire, ironmonger. W. WILLIAMS, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, timber-merchant. C. GHEAM, Painswick, Gloucestershire, scrivener. J. JONES, Birkenhead, chemist. M. ARCHER and T. HALLSALL, Liverpool, timber-merchants. W. SMITH, Bramham, Yorkshire, brick-maker. J. HALEY, Bailey Carr, Yorkshire, machine-maker. T. CLAPHAM, Liverpool, wholesale butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. and A. BAIRD, Modieburn, Lanark, lime-merchants. D. WHYTE, Kinross, dyer. W. and J. S. CARSWELL, Glasgow, bakers. A. HUTCHISON, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.

BIRTHS.

At Blythwood House, Renfrew, Mrs. Campbell, of Blythwood, of a daughter. — On the 15th inst., the lady of Herbert Taylor, Esq., of a daughter. — At Hunsdon, the wife of Edmund Calvert, Esq., of a son. — At Brecon, South Wales, the lady of Robert Kingscott, Esq., of twin daughters. — At Woodlands, near Ipswich, the lady of P. Frederic O'Malley, Esq., of a daughter. — On the 16th inst., at 3, Manchester-square, the wife of John Robinson Pope, Esq., of a son. — At Boulogne, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, A. J. Straus, Esq., to Bertha, eldest daughter of the late F. E. Field, Esq. — At Hackney, Daniel England, Esq., to Phoebe, second daughter of Edward Moxhay, Esq. — At Kingston-on-Thames, John Edward Woodroffe, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Broome Phillips Witts, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Woolton Hall, Joseph Ashton, Esq. — At Perth, Mary, relict of James Macnabb, Esq., aged eighty-three. — At the Hill, Bowdley, Thomas Cartwright, Esq., in the eighty-eighth year of his age. — On the 11th inst., Robert Hoskell, Esq. — At Blackheath, La Baronne Henriette Sophie de Dillon. — On the 9th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age, Walter William Stables, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—(Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.)—MONDAY, September 20th, and During the Week. Last Six Nights of the HORSE of the ELEMENTS, and TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK; with Unequalled SCENES in the CIRCUS. On MONDAY, September 27th, for the First Time these Ten Years, the Magnificent Drury-Lane Equestrian Spectacle, the CATARACT of the GANGES; or, the Rajah's Daughter, combining, with all its Original Effects, the First Appearance of the Smallest Elephant in Europe to the height of the feet of this truly diminutive animal will be presented; novelty never offered to the public. Box-office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.
The whole of this magnificent Establishment
18 T H R O W N O P E N
DAY or EVENING
for TWO SHILLINGS.
Children, Half-price.
Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Seven till Eleven.

LECTURES ON CHARACTER, with Musical Illustrations, by
Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Piano-forte, every Evening, at Eight o'clock, except Saturdays. Dr. Bachoffner's LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will comprise the Subject of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES. To the Working Models, explained daily, has just been added GALLOWAY'S APPARATUS for Ascending and Descending Inclined Planes in Italy. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA.—Production of a Splendid New Series of TABLEAUX.—Mme. WARTON will appear in her original personation of VENUS RISING FROM THE SEA, LUTE PLAYER, &c. &c. Mme. Warton begs to acquaint her Friends and the Public that she intends producing, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, a NIGHT WITH SHAKESPEARE, illustrating, by a splendid series of Tableaux, carefully selected, the works of the immortal Bard; with New Appointments, Scenic Illustrations, and the Original Music. A Morning Performance at Three o'clock every Day. Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Mme. Warton begs to inform the Public and her Country Friends that she is in no way connected with any other Troop or Exhibition called the Walhalla, except that now open in Leicester-square London.

SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.—The Admirers of the Great Dramatist are invited to inspect an Original MINIATURE PORTRAIT of SHAKESPEARE, by GARRARD. The Portrait is in oil, and the possessor is willing to permit a view to those who REALLY FEEL INTERESTED in the Great Man it represents. Also, of Original Miniatures of Milton, Coke, Sir Hugh Middleton, Dugdale, Thurloe, and other Eminent Men of that period. Address, L. BEALE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn.

COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The only really Commercial Telegraph is that which may be used for all purposes without restriction, upon which terms Messrs. BRETT & LITTLE are prepared to GRANT LICENSES for their Electro-Telegraphic Converter.—For Tickets to inspect apply to BRETT & LITTLE, Fumival's Inn, London.

DENTAL SURGERY.—Mr. JAMES HORNE begs to acquaint the Nobility, his Patients, and the Public in general, that he has removed to 23, Berkeley-square, London, where all operations in Dental Surgery are carried on as usual under his own inspection; and, in conformity with his custom, guarantees to alter all mistaking cases of other Dentists, so that mastication and comfort in wear shall be insured. 23, Berkeley-square.

EDUCATION.—YOUTH ARE PREPARED FOR THE UNIVERSITIES, EAST INDIA COLLEGES, AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by Mr. E. POOCKE, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, compiling the chief European and Oriental Dialects—the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library. Pupils under ten years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Poocke. A Prospectus, containing Terms, and a View of the Establishment, may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. E. POOCKE, Arno's Court, Brighthelm between Bath and Bristol.

BATHING.—Always Ready, BATHS of every description; Vapour Sulphur Medicated or Plain, Sulphur Water Bath, Fumigating Sulphur Hot Air, Plain Hot Air, Shampoo, Harrowgate, Warm Salt Water, Barege, Bran, Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, Chlorine Hot Air, Mercurial ditto, Iodine ditto. Experienced attendants, hot linen, &c.—Royal Baths, 23, New Bond-street, opposite Messrs. Storr and Mortimer's.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually and is acknowledged, since 1825, as the most valuable aliment for Breakfast. CHOCOLAT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DAKIN and CO., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard. Messrs. HEDGER and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and in the United Kingdom.

SIX POUNDS OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD TEA for 15s.
Six Pounds of excellent Family Tea for 17s.—THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY importing their Teas directly from China are enabled to supply families at the above low charges and thus to give to private purchasers all the advantages possessed by the regular dealer.—Offices, No. 9, Great Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street, City.

SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, gives the splendour of new gilding to the most disfigured frames, by merely touching the surface. LACKER REVIVER, 1s. 6d., restores the brilliancy of Gold Lacquer, Ormolu, and Bronze. ELECTRO LIQUID SILVER, 1s., puts a Durable Coating of Pure Silver upon the copper parts of Worn Plated Goods. Cost and trouble less than cleaning.—These are the established preparations.—SMITH, 281, Strand (exactly opposite Norfolk-street).

THE POOR as well as THE RICH may purchase with advantage at GROSSMITH'S WAREHOUSE, 135, Strand (corner leading to Waterloo-bridge).—THE HIGHEST PRICES for either the Inimitable Shaving Soap, Wash Cakes, Hair Nourisher, Tooth Powder, Scent of Flowers, Cold Cream, &c., received direct from the Factory, Reading, and surpassing all others, being but 1s.; and, although all attempts at imitation have failed, the proprietor pledges himself not to alter price or quality.

GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES, &c.,
Packed in boxes containing 100 square feet each, of the best British manufacture, at the following reduced prices for cash:—
Size 6 by 4 inches to 8 by 6 inches at 2d 1/2
" 8 by 6 " 10 by 8 " 2d 1/2
" 10 by 8 " 12 by 10 " 3d 1/2
" 12 by 10 " 14 by 12 " 4d 1/2
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D O N C A S T E R R A C E S , 1 8 4 7 .

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Thou shalt be an everlasting leger.—SHAKESPEARE.

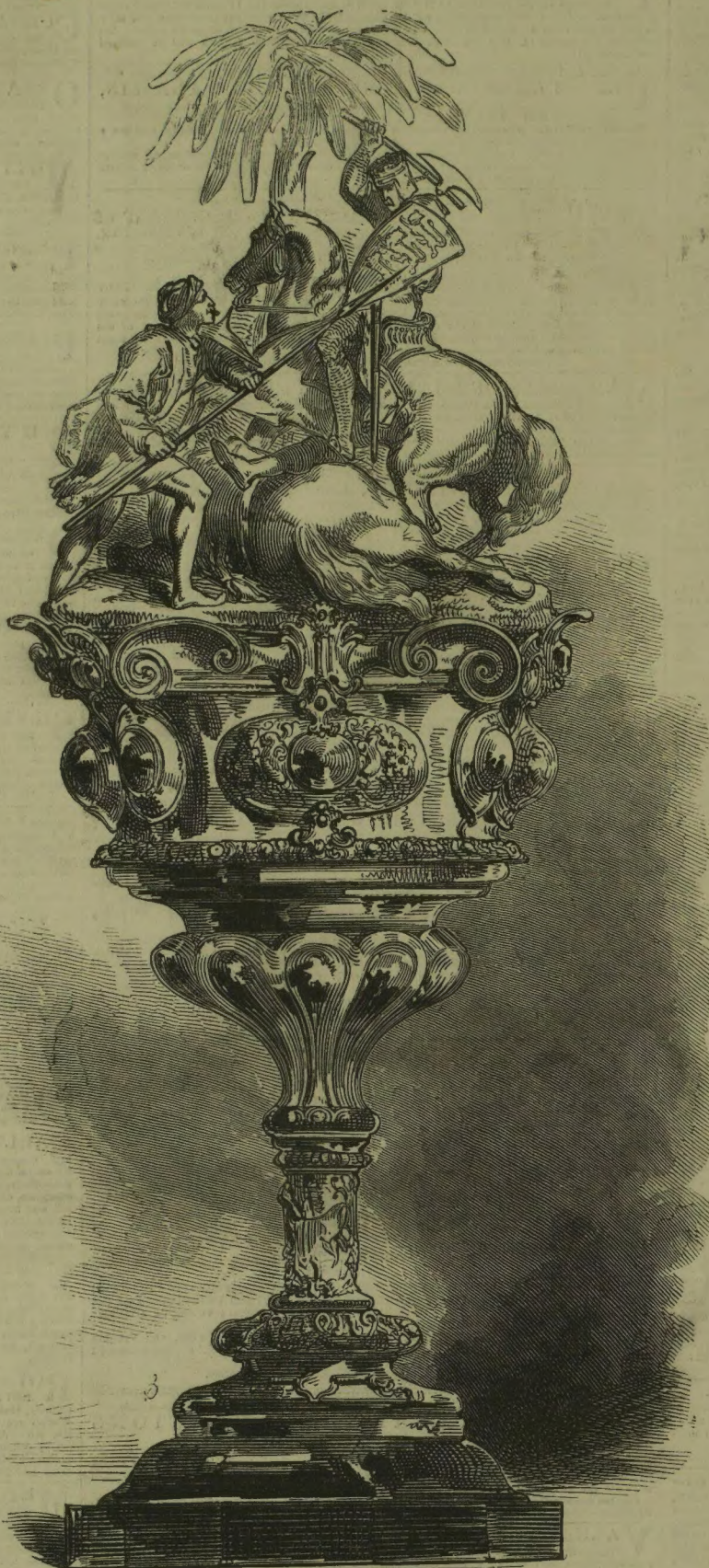
If progress has been the principle of the social state from its commencement, with what a funeral step it must have marched up to the early days of our generation compared with its movement since. The grandsires of the present race of London citizens—those, at least, who cultivated Arcadian lives on “the Surrey side”—were wont to take tea on their afternoon journeys to their villas around Peckham—at some hospitable half-way house at Camberwell; while their sons found it more laborious to pass from Tokenhouse-yard to Tattersall’s than their grandchildren do to “run down to Doncaster.” You may now breakfast in town at a seemingly hour, and reach that borough in ample time to see the greater portion of the day’s racing—and that, too, not packed as if for premature interment, but seated in a chamber skimming through space as smoothly as a balloon, wherein you may read, write, or gossip, as much at your ease as in your own parlour. If you doubt it, try the Leeds express train any morning at twenty-five minutes past nine A.M., from the Euston Station of the North-Western line. Oh! that transit by express trains! surely it is a direct anticipation of Elysium. Dr. Samuel Johnson used to say that life had no sensation more in spiriting than the rapid motion of a post-chaise. What would the burly bibliopist have thought of seventy miles an hour over the Bridgewater Level on the Great Western? The courteous reader will excuse this rhapsody—or, at all events, ascribe it to our having recently made our way to see the Leger run for at a pace our papa would have treated as fabulous had it been claimed for a performance across the T.Y.C. at Newmarket.

Doncaster races are not what they were; so says the *laudator temporis arbi*, with a sigh. He remembers the time when they had their coaches and six. But the world was never the worse when chivalry passed away, with all its pride, pomp, and circumstance; and mankind can just as well dispense with the *éclat* of coaches and six. We are less aristocratic than our fathers—if we were only a little more moral! Always, our thesis is the Turf; and this aspiration merely relates to its economy. Why the plague must men throw away their substance—another form of words for betting on a horse-race? We have thus reasoned for some years, and the answer is almost ripe:—They will do so no longer. Speculation, during this instant week, in the N.rth, was the shadow of the cloud that lowers upon the Ring. The lease of Mammon—held by it too long—is at the last gasp.

Never dawned a more lovely Leger morning than that of Wednesday last: it was Autumn risen fresh and radiant from the lap of Summer. The pretty town was a bright particular holiday long before noon. Its highways were popular pageants. Equipage was there, in all its variety—and so was costume. The capital had contributed its brave men, and the rural neighbourhoods their fair women; of the intermediates—the levies from the manufacturing districts—we cannot speak so flatteringly, in especial as regards the sporting divisions from the sporting towns. The Rooms were the rallying point—but for little more than gossip—“*vox et preterea nihil*.” Of this latter, there was plenty and to spare. Mr. Martin had been scratched over-night, and Sally Maggs in the morning; which latter event was accompanied by the following pleasant notice to our public:—“Mr. Pedley declares to win with Foreclosure: 20 min. to 10 A.M., Sept. 15, 1847.” Time, however, sped on; and Speculation had not the fear of this announcement before its eyes. When we quitted the Rooms—a little after noon—Cossack was still the nominal favourite, at 5 to 4 on him; while Foreclosure ruled 4 to 1 against him; Van Tromp, a point more; and a strong disposition to invest against Planet and Philosopher—the latter quite “gone.” In short, “there never was such a Leger”—a character that has distinguished the majority of its predecessors, and seems to be the type of the race. The attendance was very great: there is “peace and plenty” in the land—it has pleased Providence to make the heart glad: the boon was acknowledged by a fitting welcome.

All the arrangements at the Course were admirable; the weighing house was in full dress; and there was a telegraph on a most comprehensive scale, giving the names of jockeys and horses, as well as the time in which the races were run—not quite chronometrically, indeed, but good, all hindrances considered. Three o’clock was the hour named for the great event; and at five minutes to it, the eight that started were being paraded before the Grand Stand. Cossack had still “the call” in the ring, as the odds, given elsewhere, will show; but the betting was slack in the extreme.

The start was a good one, though rather too far behind the post—some fifty yards or more. They went off as hard as they could split, with the “crack” at the head, and Foreclosure at the tail—a position he preserved all through the race. Van Tromp was second to the hill, where Eryx went up to force the pace—in the event, no doubt, of Cossack declining—which, however, he never showed a symptom of intending—making the speed as severe as it has been ever seen over the Leger course. No move of any account occurred till they rounded the Red House turn, where Van Tromp resumed the second place. Thus they passed the distance, where it was obvious the leader was in difficulty. As they closed the Stand, Job Marson let his horse go—passed Cossack—beat him on pace and bottom, and landed Van Tromp first by two long lengths—as easily as ever, perhaps, the Leger has been won. Eryx might have had a better place than he had—it is our opinion—but he was run up to the spirit as well as the letter of honour. Foreclosure ran a couple of stone worse than almost any animal in the race—with the facility for trying



THE DONCASTER PRIZE CUP—1847.

which the stable possesses, how careless his party must have been to fall into such an error about him. The public proclaimed its views of their policy by cheering Lord Eglinton’s victory to the echo! Seriously, the declaration to win with such a brute seems—to say the least of it a *mauvaise plaisanterie*—fitted to make the uninitiated laugh at the wrong side of the mouth. It is such jokes that have brought the turf into evil repute: the donkey that dances among the chickens has all the fun to himself. The result of the race will be to the detriment of the betting classes, and to the profit of the legitimate supporters of the Turf. This, at least, is, in some sort, a set-off to that which cannot but act as a heavy discouragement to such as may feel disposed to put their trust in high racing authorities. If the Foreclosure movement was the consequence of a mistake, it will not tend to make people confide in professional judgment: if it was based on the principle of all being fair in war or racing, the public will presently come to understand what sort of a forlorn hope backing horses for great stakes may be.

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

We continue our narrative of the most interesting events connected with the Royal tour in Scotland.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday afternoon (last week), her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince Leiningen, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Duke of Norfolk, on horseback, passed the floating bridge on their way to visit the waterfall of Ess Laiten. The Royal party rode in the char-à-banc, drawn by four beautiful long-tailed greys. On arriving at the point at which the road diverges to the right, over the hill-side, her Majesty alighted, and the Royal party proceeded on foot to the head of the fall. The time was unfortunately chosen, for although the weather, up to near five o’clock, had been warm and genial—the sun shining brilliantly—the rain at a later period began to fall, and the beauty of the scenery surrounding the Ess was not seen to such advantage as it otherwise might. The road by which the Royal party approached the hill-side was through the Court-stalk Pass, a piece of rocky and romantic scenery, about two miles from the bridge of the Loch, and described in a former letter. The mountains are seen to great advantage at each turn of the road which leads up the hill-side, and at this season the rich abundance of the many varieties of heath, all in full flower, gives a liveliness to the scene, and imparts a sweetness to the air exceedingly refreshing. The fall, as seen from the side by which it was approached by her Majesty, is perhaps not so striking as from the opposite point of view. The mountain sweeps away in irregular mounds to the very verge of the narrow cleft—it is scarcely wide enough to be called a gien—through which the water rushes, and the first impression is somewhat destroyed by the merely partial view obtained of the surrounding accessories to the picture. The fall itself is probably about from forty to fifty feet in height, and as it is divided, when full, into several streams, the effect is striking and grand. After eddying round and round the cauldron below, it rushes merrily along, tumbling over the masses of rock which obstruct its course, until it is lost in the recesses of the mountain clefts.

Her Majesty returned to the lodge a little after six. The Royal dinner circle was formed by the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

FRIDAY.

This afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony carriage, attended by Major-General Wemyss, the Equerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal walked out, accompanied by Miss Hillyard.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, went to the deer-stalking in Ben Alder Forest, and, after enjoying excellent sport, returned to the Lodge about two o’clock, having killed a stag weighing 16 stones clean. While the Prince was in the Forest, her Majesty took a drive in the grounds, and was employed for some time at the head of the Loch in sketching the scenery, which from that point possesses peculiar attractions. After lunch, the Royal barge was ordered to be prepared, and her Majesty and her Royal consort sailed to the opposite shore of the Loch, where a carriage was in waiting to convey them to the west end of the Loch. Upon returning, her Majesty and the Prince re-crossed the Loch in a barge, and were much delighted on finding that, during their absence, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal had been furnished with fishing-rods by Mr. Purdue, the Queen’s fisherman, and that the Princess had succeeded in capturing a trout in a rivulet which runs into the Loch at Ardverkie.

Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Abercorn, General Wemyss, and Mr. Anson, were engaged during the day at grouse and ptarmigan shooting on Coradec. The party killed ten or twelve brace of game.

SATURDAY.

This has been one of the wildest days we have had since her Majesty’s arrival at Ardverkie. The Queen and the Royal Family were close prisoners during the whole day.

SUNDAY.

The storm of wind and rain which prevailed the whole of yesterday, continued with unabated violence this morning.

Her Majesty and the Prince, and the Royal household, attended the performance of divine service at Ardverkie.

MONDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness walked in the grounds early this morning.

“THE DONCASTER CUP,” which was run for this year, is a vase, in the mixed *cinq-cento* and Arabesque style. The base and stem are richly chased, and the bowl has bold bosses, scroll-work, and moulding, of superb character. The cover bears an excellently modeled group from the best age of chivalry—an incident in the battle of Ascalon, in which Richard I. unhorses a Saracen warrior, and repels the attack of a spearman who assails him on foot. The Monarch wears the ringed armour, and the cylindrical helmet, of his time, and the other combatants are in the Saracenic costume. A palm-tree overshadows the group, and improves its pyramidal effect, while it characterizes the locality of the heroic incident. The height of the Cup and cover is 3 feet 3½ inches; and its weight 303 ounces. It has been modeled by Mr. Cotterill, and is a very spirited and elegant composition. The work is in silver, dead and burnished, admirably executed, at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, to whom the order for it was given by the Stewards of the race—Lord Strathmore and Sir John Gerard, Bart.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.		
The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, for three-year-olds, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged 9st. Mile-and-a-half. (4 Subs.)		
Mr. Mostyn’s Wilderness, 4 yrs	..	1
Lord Glasgow’s Conspiracy, 4 yrs	..	2
Mr. Merry’s Chanticleer, 4 yrs	..	3
The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, h ft, but only 5 ft if declared, with 60 added by the Corporation; the second saves his stake. One mile. (25 Subs, 13 of whom declared.)		
Mr. Mostyn’s King of Morven, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb	..	1
Mr. Barton’s Hector, 5 yrs, 6st 9lb	..	2
Mr. Merry’s King of the Forest, 3 yrs, 5st 4lb	..	3
The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb; the second saves his stake. Red House in. (35 Subs.)		
Mr. B. Green’s Assault	..	1
Mr. Mostyn’s Loadstone	..	2
Mr. Pedley’s Lady Mary	..	3
Won by a neck.		
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each; for four-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; maiden horses at the time of starting allowed 3lb. The second to save his stake. Cup Course. (11 Subs.)		
Mr. Wormald’s Quadruped	..	1
Col. Anson’s Martext	..	2
Mr. Mostyn’s Dawdle	..	3
£50 given by the Corporation, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds, 7st; three, 9st 2lb; fillies and geldings allowed 3lb; the second saves his stake. Red House in. (7 Subs.)		
Mr. Bouverie’s War Eagle, 3 yrs	..	1
Mr. A. W. Hill’s Volley, 2 yrs	..	2
Mr. Daley’s Brown Bess, 3 yrs	..	3
Match, 200, h ft, Fitzwilliam Course.—Lord Glasgow’s Conspiracy, 8st, receives from Mr. Gordon’s Queen Mary, 6st 12lb.		
WEDNESDAY.		
The St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs each; h. ft., for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 300, and the third 100 sovs. St. Leger Course. (146 Subs.)		
Lord Eglinton’s Van Tromp	..	1
Mr. Pedley’s Cossack	..	2
Lord Eglinton’s Eryx	..	3
The following also started, but were not placed:—		
Mr. Mostyn’s Planet	..	0
Mr. Lane Fox’s Philosopher	..	0
Mr. Pedley’s Foreclosure	..	0
Mr. Meeson’s Jovial	..	0
Won by two lengths.		
The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each h. ft.; for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb; Red House in. (10 Subs.)		
Mr. Mostyn’s Surplice	..	1
Sir R W Bulkeley’s Miss Orbell	..	2
Won easy.		
The Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each h. ft.; two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. Hed House in. (9 Subs.)		
Mr. Mostyn’s Loadstone	..	1
Colonel Anson’s Contessa	..	2
Won easy.		
The Queen’s Plate of 100 guineas. Cup Course.		
Mr. John Day’s The Hero, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	1
The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each. St. Leger Course. (10 Subs.)		
Lord Chesterfield’s Cherry, 4 yrs, 8st	..	1
Mr. J. Hawke’s New Era, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	..	2
Mr. Meiklam’s Aristotle, aged, 8st 13lb	..	3
THURSDAY.		
Great Yorkshire Handicap.		
Yardley	..	1
Vanish	..	2
King of Morven	..	3
The Doncaster Plate, by Subs of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, three-year-olds, &c., with 100 sovs added; the second to save his stake. Red House in.		
Mr. Robertson’s Blackbird, 4 yrs	..	1
Lord Glasgow’s Discontent, 3 yrs	..	2
Mr. Meeson’s Jovial, 3 yrs	..	3
The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each. One mile and a half. (8 Subs.)		
Col. Anson’s Bingham, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb, walked over.	..	
FRIDAY.		
THE DONCASTER CUP.		
War Eagle	..	1
Hero	..	2
Won easy.		
Park Hill Stakes.		
Ellerdale	..	1
Slander	..	2

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The new postage stamps, intended principally for the pre-payment of foreign letters, have been issued. They are of the value of 1s. each, the colour being green, and the form octagonal, to distinguish them easily from the smaller denomination of postage stamps at present in use. These stamps may be used for inland as well as foreign postage, but they are chiefly intended for the postage of letters to the United States, India, China, the West Indies, New South Wales, New Zealand, and other places to which the postage is 1s. It is understood that other denominations of postage stamps are hereafter to be issued.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.—It is reported that Mr. More O’Ferrall, formerly Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed Governor of Malta.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by Miss Hillyard, went on their ponies to the hills.

Her Majesty is besieged at Ardverkie by bagmen of every description. Among the other arrivals came a dealer in stationery, from Paisley—a curious-looking red-haired fellow, arrayed in clothes of many colours and qualities; he claimed to bear a striking resemblance to the beloved Consort of her Majesty; and, when confronted with the London policeman stationed at the Boat Bridge, stoutly asserted the liberty of the subject, and his own right in particular to obtain an interview with her Majesty. “If she knew,” said he, “that I was here, I would not have to wait long for admission.” For the “very great resemblance” he bore to the Prince, he expected a pension of five hundred a-year, and “a Maid of Honour to be given him for a wife!”

Perhaps it is not generally known that the wild and romantic spot where our beloved Sovereign at present is residing, is the identical place where Fergus, our first Scottish monarch, delighted to sojourn, and where, not many yards behind the beautiful lodge of Ardverkie, his remains lie; also those of two succeeding monarchs. The proper meaning of the name “Ardverkie,” is Ard-Fergus (Fergus’s height); or, in the Gaelic language, Ardfergie.

THE “CRICKET” STEAM-BOAT.—The engineers appointed by the Government to inspect the machinery and engines of the *Cricketer* having completed their investigation, the Thames Police, who were appointed to take charge of them, have been relieved from this duty, and the wreck has been handed over to the Steam-boat Company. The sufferers by the explosion still remaining in the Hospital are improving rapidly. They are now only five in number, and most of them have nearly recovered. Virgo Berks, whose leg was amputated, is the least convalescent, but he is gradually, though slowly, getting better. He has not experienced the slightest ill effects from the ether, which was applied most successfully during the operation.

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